

NATURE'S ASSISTANT
TO THE
RESTORATION OF HEALTH;
TO WHICH IS ADDED A
SHORT TREATISE
ON THE
VENEREAL DISEASE,
RECOMMENDING A
SAFE, EASY, AND PROPER MODE OF TREATMENT;
ALSO
An Essay on Gleets, Seminal Weaknesses,
AND THE
DESTRUCTIVE HABIT OF SELF-POLLUTION.

BY J. HODSON, M. D.

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INTRODUCTION.

ALTHOUGH the following pages were written with an intent to recommend a few secret prescriptions, yet, it is presumed that there is nothing contained therein but what is founded upon Reason, as well as upon that firm basis of Medical Knowledge—Practical Experience.

The express purpose of this publication being thus acknowledged, it scarcely need be observed, that it is not intended so much for the critical eye of the learned, as for the instruction of the ignorant, the illiterate, and the afflicted. The language is, therefore, adapted to the most simple capacity, and it is hoped will be sufficiently understood by those for whom it is chiefly designed. The more learned and exalted reader, however, if afflicted, may receive instruction therefrom, and considering its usefulness only, will kindly cast the veil of charity over the numerous blemishes which *he* may discover therein.

The catalogue of public medicines is already so large, that one would suppose it almost impossible for any thing new to be added thereto, did not every day's experience convince us, that the Faculty have not yet arrived to that great degree of perfection in the healing art, as to have discovered remedies for all the complaints and disorders incident to the human frame.—A newspaper is now become the chief vehicle for giving information to the afflicted, where they may apply for relief in sickness, lame-

ness, or any other calamity which may happen to the body; and every humane person, who is possessed of a remedy for any particular complaint, thinks it his duty to make known to the world, that he will supply the afflicted with his remedy at a moderate profit.

Never, perhaps, was there an age, wherein the preparers and venders of medicines were so numerous as at present; the press daily teems with their productions; the newspapers are crouded with their lists of cures; and we are perpetually hearing of some grateful person, who is sending forth his thanks in print, for having been restored to health from a dangerous disease, and miraculously rescued from the jaws of Death, by syrups, tinctures, powders, drops and balsams, prepared by these advertisers. Their essays, treatises and dissertations, on the various diseases incident to mankind, have been purchased with avidity, and read with attention; they have impressed on the minds of the readers a favourable opinion of the compositions they recommend; and, by explaining the peculiar ease with which they may be taken, and the very great probability of their performing an effectual cure, they have established an extensive sale for their articles, and are at this time held by many in the highest esteem, as the universal dispensers of health and long life.

There is, on the contrary, a number of persons with whom a prejudice against these medicines hath taken root, and who exclaim against the inventors of them in the most vehement manner, and vilify both them and their medicines with names the most opprobrious and undeserved.

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And why?—Merely because they are *advertised*. Are their virtues lessened by this means? Does an advertisement in a public newspaper render the medicine less efficacious or valuable? In the eye of reason it should seem otherwise; but if the assertions of our adversaries may be credited, one single advertisement subverts the whole mass of ingredients, destroys the nature of the composition, and takes away all its power.

Yet what is there in a newspaper that should occasion this mighty disgrace? They were at first, indeed, merely conveyancers of *political* information—disclosing the secrets of ministerial councils, and presaging to the public a future peace or war; but their plan has since been materially altered and improved; they are now become the vehicles of general information; and there is scarcely any article in life, of which we stand in need, but what an advertisement will more easily procure than any other means we can devise.—People are thoroughly convinced of this advantage, and hence it is that advertisements are so numerous in all our newspapers: They form a considerable part of their contents, and to men of business are certainly the most valuable. The *Merchant*, by this means, knows the departure, voyages and arrivals of his vessels; the *Sportsman* is presented with an account of the country races, as also with the sales of horses and their pedigrees; the *Farmer* sees the state of the harvest through the kingdom, and reads of the improvements in husbandry; and the *Tradesman* has a variety of information, which at once pleases and instructs him. Nor are the *Ladies*

exempt from deriving advantages from a newspaper. In that they trace the progress of fashion through all its various windings, learn who appeared the most brilliant at the ball or in the drawing-room, see when all the places of diversion open and shut, are informed who sells the most valuable perfumes, and read a long list of births and marriages; whilst the *Humane Christian*, whose heart melts at the woes of his fellow mortals, may find, from reading the newspapers, an ample field for exercising that greatest of all christian virtues—Charity!

And yet shall it be reckoned a crime, if the old or feeble invalid, whose infirmities confine him from the busy world, but who is still desirous of knowing how affairs go on, and *therefore reads the News*; shall it be reckoned a crime, if in the same paper that he reads for amusement, he reads also how he may be relieved from his affliction? The proprietors of many medicines have no resource but this. The entrance to every other path is shut against them; they are therefore the last persons that should be spoke against for following this serviceable method.

The cures done by the faculty are such as must excite the wonder and gratitude of all who have been witnesses to them; but did there yet remain one single disorder which *they* cannot cure, a medicine calculated to remove such complaint, and *which is able* to remove it, is certainly deserving public protection and encouragement.

And does not every day present us with the indisputable testimonies of living witnesses, who, but for the relief of these advertised medicines, had certainly fallen a sacrifice

INTRODUCTION.

to their disorder, or what, perhaps, is still worse, had continued miserable objects of distress, unhappy in themselves, and troublesome to their friends?

How numerous are the accounts which are thus produced of persons being cured by this means! and how sincere a pleasure must every feeling mind receive from a perusal of such valuable cures, and from the reflection, that we are not destitute of remedies for our most dangerous disorders, though given up by the faculty as totally incurable!

But as the most noble designs and best institutions are subject to perversion, it would be a want of candour in defending the mode of advertising medicines, if we did not at the same time express our just abhorrence of the villainy of those impostors, who make use of this method to rob the unwary not only of their money, without affording relief to them, but a great many even of their lives. A subject wherein our lives are so materially concerned, is too serious and important to be treated on with levity, or with a design of furthering the private interest of any class of people; and therefore can be no excuse for him, who, to answer this selfish purpose, would endeavour to establish erroneous principles among the multitude, and persuade them to the application of medicines, which destroy instead of curing them.

In general, however, these kind of impostors confine themselves to a *certain indelicate complaint*, which hath been fatal to many young persons of both sexes. Unhappy objects! borne away by a fondness for inordinate pleasure,

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or ruined perhaps, by some deceitful wretch, they are insensibly led on to this practice, and ere they reach the meridian of their lives, they fall a prey to an infamous disease. The fear of publishing their situation frequently prevents them seeking a timely remedy, and the poison in the mean while spreads through all their veins, till at length they are reduced to the disagreeable necessity of submitting to the most torturing operations, or of sinking into the grave amidst inconceivable agonies.

Here, surely, is distress sufficient to excite our pity, and it cannot but be expected that proper encouragement will be given to him who can furnish a simple medicine, which may recover these miserable sufferers, without exposing them to a violent operation, or occasioning the least injury to their constitution. *Such* a remedy is recommended in the course of the following pages: Its efficacy has been happily experienced by thousands, who, from the brink of the grave, have been restored to life and health, and from being a burthen to themselves and the public, have been rendered useful and valuable members of society. And such has been the effect of this remedy on some of the patients, that though before unwilling to have their situation known, they have afterwards readily published their case, as an instance of gratitude to the proprietor, and as a means of pointing out a cure to those who stand in need of it.

As the proprietor of the after-mentioned medicines is convinced of their superior efficacy in the complaints for which they are recommended, by numerous instances of success, he doubts not of their being properly distinguished
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by a judicious public. By steady perseverance in their use, and *implicit obedience to the directions* given with each, he has every reason to hope for success; but even should they ever be found not to possess the desired efficacy, they have at least this excellent property, that the patient is never left in a *worse* state than when he began the use of them.—He therefore only wishes for an impartial trial of them; and whoever should take upon himself to condemn any medicine before he has taken the trouble to enquire how far it deserves his censure, betrays a mind full of hatred and envy, which cannot bear to see the prosperity of another, without endeavouring to injure him and destroy his reputation.

As members of society, and as well wishers to our fellow creatures, it is our duty, no doubt, to encourage all discoveries which tend to public utility; and those which are conducive to the preservation of our lives and constitutions, are certainly useful in the highest degree. To those Gentlemen of the Faculty, therefore, who with so much candour and liberality have encouraged the use of these medicines, by prescribing them to their patients, the Proprietor wishes to express his just acknowledgements.—The disagreeable effects arising from the loss of health are sufficiently numerous, and speak for themselves.—From the cradle to the grave we are the subjects of disease, and our lives are a series of misery and pain.

J. H.

Hatton-Garden, 1790.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. The second part is devoted to a history of the United States, from the first settlement to the present day. The third part is devoted to a history of the British Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The fourth part is devoted to a history of the French Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The fifth part is devoted to a history of the Spanish Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The sixth part is devoted to a history of the Portuguese Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The seventh part is devoted to a history of the Dutch Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The eighth part is devoted to a history of the Russian Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The ninth part is devoted to a history of the Ottoman Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The tenth part is devoted to a history of the Mughal Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The eleventh part is devoted to a history of the Maratha Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The twelfth part is devoted to a history of the Sikh Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The thirteenth part is devoted to a history of the Afghani Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The fourteenth part is devoted to a history of the Persian Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The fifteenth part is devoted to a history of the Indian Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The sixteenth part is devoted to a history of the Chinese Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The seventeenth part is devoted to a history of the Japanese Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The eighteenth part is devoted to a history of the Korean Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The nineteenth part is devoted to a history of the Vietnamese Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The twentieth part is devoted to a history of the Siamese Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The twenty-first part is devoted to a history of the Burmese Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The twenty-second part is devoted to a history of the Cambodian Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The twenty-third part is devoted to a history of the Laotian Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The twenty-fourth part is devoted to a history of the Thai Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The twenty-fifth part is devoted to a history of the Siam Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The twenty-sixth part is devoted to a history of the Annam Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The twenty-seventh part is devoted to a history of the Cochinchina Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The twenty-eighth part is devoted to a history of the Tonkin Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The twenty-ninth part is devoted to a history of the Laos Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The thirtieth part is devoted to a history of the Cambodia Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The thirty-first part is devoted to a history of the Vietnam Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The thirty-second part is devoted to a history of the Laos Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The thirty-third part is devoted to a history of the Cambodia Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The thirty-fourth part is devoted to a history of the Vietnam Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The thirty-fifth part is devoted to a history of the Laos Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The thirty-sixth part is devoted to a history of the Cambodia Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The thirty-seventh part is devoted to a history of the Vietnam Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The thirty-eighth part is devoted to a history of the Laos Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The thirty-ninth part is devoted to a history of the Cambodia Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. The fortieth part is devoted to a history of the Vietnam Empire, from the first settlement to the present day.

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224

THE
PARISIAN VEGETABLE SYRUP,
IMPROVED FROM M. DE VELNOS;

AND PREPARED ONLY

By J. HODSON, M. D. N^o 29, HATTON-GARDEN.

PRICE HALF-A-GUINEA A BOTTLE.

To the afflicted with the Scurvy, Scrophula, Cancers, Chronic Rheumatism, Piles, Paralytic Complaints, Inflammation of the Eyes, Pimpled Faces, St. Anthony's Fire, Impurities after the Small-pox or Measles, Female obstructions or Suppression; and any disorder originating in a Foulness of the blood and juices, or occasioned by an obstructed perspiration.

ANCIENT medical writers have been at much trouble in distinguishing the various disorders of the skin, of which they have made up a very considerable catalogue; but the denomination of *Scurvy* hath, in modern times, been given to the whole class, as well as to all cutaneous eruptions whatever; nor is it meant here to attempt the distinction, as the remedy proposed is applicable to all the disorders ranked under that head.

The *Scurvy*, in many parts of the world, is considered as an endemic evil, and for above a century was the scourge of Europe. In armies it hath frequently been reckoned

to destroy more lives than the sword; and where it does not by itself rise to so visible a calamity, is frequently a dreadful addition to the malignity of other diseases.

The real Scurvy occurs in different habits and in different constitutions. Other diseases are often mistaken for this, and this is as frequently mistaken for other complaints. It may (Dr. Lind observes) take its origin from many causes, perhaps little suspected to give rise to such a disorder. It may be occasioned after a fever, by unsound viscera, or by a vitiated state of the blood; and, experience has sufficiently proved, that many of those obstinate cases which occur in patients who have undergone repeated courses of mercury for a supposed venereal taint, are really scorbutic. Persons whose constitutions are hereditarily liable to the scorbutic corruption, cannot bear the operation of mercury in any form or shape whatever, even in a very small quantity; therefore when that medicine hath been freely and injudiciously administered to them, it more particularly disposes that constitution to receive the scorbutic taint from any obvious external cause.

This disease is hereditary in many constitutions, and it may also be contracted by a variety or complication of external causes; the chief of which are a cold and moist air, damp rooms, beds and clothes, gross viscid food, and want of exercise; and whatever closes the pores of the skin, and lessens or obstructs perspiration.

It is so general a disorder that few people are free from it, and its symptoms are so various and uncertain, that it can be no wonder it is so frequently mistaken for other complaints.

plaints. A scorbutic humour in the blood does not always manifest itself outwardly by blotches and spots upon the skin; but often lurks within, and occasions such symptoms that the patient has no idea that the effects are produced by such a cause.

A very common consequence of a scorbutic habit is ulcerated lungs. Also difficulty of breathing, nausea and vomiting; looseness and costiveness, fainting fits, pains in every part of the body, burning pains in the kidneys and urinary passage, (commonly mistaken for the stone and gravel) hard tumours in the groin, and other glandular parts of the body, pricking pains in the soles of the feet, weakness of the whole nervous system, cramps, convulsions, drowsiness, languor, tremor of the limbs, the dropsy, with a variety of other symptoms; may all proceed from a scorbutic habit, and can only be relieved by restoring the blood to a state of purity; and it is in vain to seek for any relief, without an attention to that as the primary object.

Dr. Cheyne has very justly observed, that " There is no chronical distemper whatsoever more universal, more obstinate, and more fatal in Britain, than the *scurvy* taken in its general extent. Scarce any one chronical disorder but owes its origin to a scorbutic cachexy, or is so complicated with it, that it furnishes its most cruel and obstinate symptoms. To it we owe *all the dropsies* that happen after the meridian of life; all diabetes, asthmas, consumptions of several kinds, many sorts of colics and diarrhæas; some kinds of gout and rheumatisms; all *palsies*; various kinds

of ulcers, and possibly the cancer itself; most cutaneous foulnesses, weakly constitutions, bad digestions, vapours, melancholies, and almost all nervous distempers whatsoever."—*Cheyne's Essay on Health and Long Life.*

Scorbutic complaints were for a long series of years imagined to be far beyond the power of medicine; and many an unhappy mortal has gone through the whole Materia Medica for this disorder, without receiving any real benefit; Sea-water has been tried without effect; the several hospitals have not been more successful; and the patient, after lingering from year to year, became a spectacle too horrid to behold, and gladly received the finishing stroke of death. Happily, however, this is not *now* the case: Plain simple methods have been discovered of putting a stop to this consuming plague, and its danger obviated. But, alas! mankind having totally lost their original simplicity, they have lost also all relish for simple remedies: They seek after signs and wonders, expecting medicines that will work miracles, and think it too much trouble to "wash and be clean." Like Naaman the Syrian, they think, "He will surely come out to me, and stand and call on the name of the Lord his God, and strike his hand over the place, and recover the leper," without calling *themselves* upon the name of the Lord, and applying the means which he hath appointed. Indeed, it is much to be lamented, that very few people have sufficient confidence in the means which Providence hath put in their own power, for eradicating this troublesome disorder; not reflecting, that all medicine will be taken in vain, if they do not assist its operations by a proper attention to other particulars. No

No symptom of this disorder is more disagreeable to the patient, than the scorbutic ulcer; and there is no symptom, perhaps, to which improper remedies are more generally applied.—“With respect to the use of Mercury in these kind of ulcers, it ought always to be had in view, that in such as are really scorbutic, instead of acting as a remedy, if given in any considerable quantity, it proves almost a certain poison.”—*Bell on Ulcers*. And indeed a long-continued use of Mercury is in *no case* free from danger, as it evidently colliquates the whole mass of blood, weakens the nerves, and brings on tremors and palsies.

Dr. Lind, in his universally admired Treatise on the Scurvy, speaking of real scorbutic ulcers, says, “The slightest bruises and wounds of scorbutic persons degenerate into such ulcers;” but Mercury, he adds, “in a truly scorbutic ulcer, is the most dangerous and pernicious medicine that can be administered.—There are few medicines carried out in a sea chest which are here of service. Those of the mineral kingdom, such as steel, antimony, and especially Mercury, do manifest *harm*. Vegetables have great and peculiar virtues in this disease, arising from a combination of various qualities; and the *best remedies* are furnished from a composition of different Plants, most eminent for the properties required. Upon the whole it follows, and will be found true in fact, That the most perfect and effectual remedies are found in a composition of different ingredients, each possessing, in a high degree, one or other of those virtues, from a combination of which, a vegetable, saponaceous, fermentable acid may result.”

A medicine formed upon the plan so strongly urged by Dr. Lind, has been long received by the public with general satisfaction, and is now in universal estimation under the name of

DR. HODSON'S
PARISIAN VEGETABLE SYRUP,
Improved from M. DE VELNOS.

This Vegetable Syrup has been a favourite with the public upwards of twenty years ; and since its first introduction into this kingdom from M. DE VELNOS has been considerably improved. Some time since *his Majesty's Royal Letters Patent* were granted for the improvements made in an article so highly interesting to the community at large ; which Royal Patent, (in consequence of a very valuable consideration) became the sole property of Dr. Hodson, of Hatton-Garden, who has spared neither trouble nor expence in the improvement thereof, and to whom *alone* the art and secret of preparing the same is known.

This most elegant and pleasant remedy is purely vegetable, not having any thing of a mercurial or pernicious nature whatsoever in its composition. Its reputation has been so firmly established during that period, that the faculty in general have not scrupled to recommend it to their patients. This syrup, which has thus stood the test of time, and the experience of thousands, in a great variety of cases, is the most pleasant ever discovered, and is so perfectly safe and gentle in its operation as to be administered to the most tender constitutions, as well as to infants, and to the fair sex during every stage of pregnancy ; yet at
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the same time it is so subtil and potent, that by penetrating the minutest vessels it removes obstructions inaccessible to any mercurial preparation whatever; mixing with the blood and juices, cleansing the fluids from every pernicious quality, and restoring them to that state of purity required by nature to keep the body in health.

GENERAL EFFECTS OF THIS SYRUP.

IT may be necessary, before the general efficacy of this medicine be stated, to take notice of an objection that is frequently started by the ignorant, concerning its *universality*, viz. "That what is good for *every* complaint, cures *none*."—Such persons who object to this medicine on that account, may consider, that the Bark has never been objected to as a remedy for an intermitting fever, merely because it is proper in some stages of the venereal disease; and the disorders for which this vegetable remedy is prescribed, are only what originate from ONE cause—*an impurity of the blood and juices*. A medicine of this nature is in the present times more than doubly valuable, as the intemperance and luxury of the age is hastening the ravages of the Scurvy, and rendering our blood the more impure; and though a love of intemperance cannot on any account be defended, yet those who have been weak enough to associate with the sons of luxury, and thereby destroy their own constitutions, have the means now offered them of repairing the breach, and—so far as is in the power of physic to assist them—to restore themselves to perfect health.

This medicine was originally published as a specific in scorbutic and venereal taints only, in which it has happily succeeded, though of the most malignant nature, and where the strongest mercurials have failed.

In scorbutic cases, where the limbs have been covered as with the coarse bark of a tree, or full of corroding ulcers, when sea-water and other remedies have been tried in vain, this syrup has effected a radical cure.

The efficacy of this syrup in purifying the blood, and its great success in scorbutic and venereal complaints, occasioned it to be administered in a variety of other cases, supposed to be attendant upon the one, or to originate in the other.

Hence it has been frequently found efficacious in the rheumatism, asthma, dysentery, vertigo, convulsive and paralytic complaints, &c.

A lady at Stoke Newington was cured of a cancer in her mouth, solely by the use hereof.

A girl at Cambridge was cured of the scrophula, or king's evil, after being turned out of the hospital there.

The piles have been removed, fistulas relieved, and obstinate sores and ulcerated legs have at length yielded to this remedy.

Long-continued inflammations of the eyes, pimpled faces, and violent eruptions, have been radically cured by it.

It is singularly efficacious in removing disorders which are often the consequence of inoculation for the small-pox; or after the measles.

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It has also been found a most happy relief in the *Suppressions* and *Obstructions* peculiar to the fair sex, and it is the only remedy to be depended upon for the complaint to which they are subject at the *Change of Life*. Females, therefore, should particularly attend to this article, as by a timely application of this valuable medicine, they may be freed from one of the most afflicting disorders to which human nature is subject.

Dr. Hodson does not, however, intend to recommend this syrup as a general and certain specific in every species of these latter-mentioned cases; for the same effects are not always produced by the same cause; but in those complaints originating from the above-mentioned causes, this remedy will always be of service; and in no case whatever can it be in the least injurious.

This benign medicine is grateful to the palate, agreeable in its use, simple and uniform in its action, mildly promoting every evacuation, and efficacious in all impurities of the blood and juices.

It is strengthening and stomatic, passes easily through the intestines, generally purges gently, and neither strains nor irritates.

It seldom produces violent sweats, but commonly occasions a gentle perspiration just after its administration.

It operates mostly by urine, the quantity of which it generally increases, and frequently occasions a very visible alteration in the colour and nature of it.

In short this purely vegetable preparation is designed to promote all the natural secretions without violence; therefore
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by thus gently assisting Nature in her own way, it necessarily follows, that perseverance in its use is required; and as it thoroughly cleanses the blood, the patient must not be surprised if he finds no *visible* good effects for some time, if the complaint be an obstinate one; or if in some instances he *appears* to be worse; but by a steady perseverance in the medicine, and proper attention to the directions, a radical cure may in general be *depended on*; for the Scurvy is so universal a distemper, that no part is free from its rage; the chyle, the blood and the lymphæ are all tainted therewith, and the use of remedies are sometimes obliged to be continued a long while to root out the disorder.

PARTICULAR OBSERVATIONS.

SCURVY.—Persons of a scorbutic habit should chuse a warm, dry situation, with a pure air; and when the atmosphere is moist, they should go well clothed, and shift often with dry linen. Cleanliness of body, moderate exercise, the use of the flesh-brush, or frictions with dry cloths, are all very serviceable.—People ought not to feed too much upon slops in this complaint; but the diet should be light and easy of digestion, consisting chiefly of a due mixture of animal and vegetable substances; but all food should be good, sound, plain and simple in its kind, such as will readily be converted into chyle, and tends to render the whole mass of humours mild, soft and balsamic.

Milk

Milk of all sorts, where it agrees with the constitution, is beneficial, as being a truly vegetable chyle; but whey being of a more cleansing quality, is better, and frequently agrees with those for whom milk is too heavy.

Bread should be made of wheat flour, unadulterated, sufficiently leavened and well baked; and butter ought to be eat very sparingly. Simple broths made of fresh meat, with plenty of herbs, fresh roots and vegetables, are very proper. When the patient is not under a course of medicines which forbid the use of sallads, they may be found beneficial, especially such as dandelion, endive, sorrel, cresses, scurvygrafs, fumitory, and purslain. These, however, should be properly mixed, the warm and the cold ones together; but raw sallads are not to be eaten at such time as the vegetable syrup is administered; for raw sallads and acids taken at that time (or during the operation of any purgative) are apt to occasion gripings and other disagreeable sensations.

Fish is rather prejudicial in this complaint, as having a speedy tendency to putrefaction. Salt may be eaten with fresh meat to advantage, serving therewith as a corrector of the corruptive quality; but salted fish or flesh of all kinds must be avoided. Salting meats renders them hard and difficult of digestion, consequently improper, in many cases, to afford that soft mild nourishment, which is required to repair the body.

Foreign tea is hurtful to many constitutions; a tea made of English herbs is preferable.—The Aromatic Tea hereafter mentioned, is recommended as most proper
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in all cases where the Vegetable Syrup is administered, and is full as pleasant as the foreign.

At meals, good sound beer, cyder, home-made wines, or such fermented liquors are good. Foreign wine, if it could be had genuine, might be drank in moderation; but that being seldom the case, it is better to be totally avoided. Spruce beer or wormwood ale are excellent antiscorbutics; but distilled spirits have a most pernicious influence in this disease, and therefore ought to be shunned as a certain poison.

SCROPHULA.—This disorder is commonly known by the name of the King's evil; which name it has inherited ever since the time of Edward the Confessor, because said to be cured by him and several succeeding kings both of England and France. Upwards of 9200 persons are recorded to have been touched for it by Charles II. but with what success has been variously related, disputed and believed. This disease appears in so many forms that to attempt an entire description of it would be endless, and the general symptoms are so well known that it would be unnecessary.

This disease is either hereditary or accidental; and when the former it mostly requires a long and tedious course of medicine to effect a cure.—In some patients the Vegetable Syrup alone hath had the desired success; but it frequently happens that some additional remedies, both internal and external, are necessary.—In this case a personal application to Dr. Hodson will be advantageous to the patient.

CANCERS, or those ulcers or tumours call cancerous, have been cured by this Syrup; but it has been where they have

have originated in a foulness of the blood, or from an obstinate or ill-treated venereal taint. Cancers are not sufficiently understood or distinguished by the faculty in general; therefore Dr. Hodson wishes always to be consulted in these cases, previous to taking this syrup.

RHEUMATISM.—The causes of the acute rheumatism are, whatever may conduce to the production of an inflammation in the part affected. An obstructed perspiration and an inflammatory diathesis constitute the most general causes. The chronic rheumatism hath for its principal causes, an irritating acrimony in the juices secreted into the parts complained of.

The vegetable syrup is peculiarly excellent in this complaint, as it is not only a promoter of perspiration, but purifies the blood from that irritating acrimony which is the principal cause of the disorder.

PILES.—This troublesome complaint is in general effectually removed by this remedy.—A principal article in the treatment of the piles is to keep the body gently open, without purging or irritation.—For this purpose no medicine can be so properly adapted as this syrup.

PALSY.—The success of this Vegetable Remedy in paralytic cases has been almost incredible to those not sufficiently acquainted with the general cause of that disorder. Physicians consider this disorder as the effect either of too much vital heat or too little: hence it is evident that a disease which may arise from two such opposite principles, can only be relieved by a medicine which is enabled to restore the blood to its natural balsamic state; and hence it is that
this

this Vegetable Syrup has performed such extraordinary cures! For by its subtilty it mixes with the blood and juices, conveying its potent qualities into the most extreme ramifications of the vascular system, cleansing the fluids from every pernicious quality, and restoring them to that degree of purity required by nature to keep the body in a healthful state.

This Syrup having the power of dissolving coagulations and setting the dissolved matter at liberty again, hence whatever *vitriolic* bodies have been taken internally so as to make the fibres rigid, they are restored to their elasticity by this medicine. And this is often the case with those who have been under a continued use of styptic, astringent, vitriolic remedies: *Such are mercurial preparations*; and in those who have been rendered paralytic by their abuse, the capillary tubes are obstructed; they are contracted, and become rigid and unfit for oscillation, the juices are hardened and grow too big to pass through such strictures, and as this is the case through all the vessels, obstructions and stagnations ensue in all. In order to obviate and take away these consequences, (says Strother) we must strike at the original cause of them, which is the vitriols pent up in every capillary. This vegetable remedy having a power and faculty to join in with the acids of the vitriols, and of stimulating the fibres, so that the stricture will be taken off, the earths will be disengaged by its saponaceous quality, and the effects will then cease and vanish: Hence this medicine is peculiarly excellent after ill effects produced by Mercury.

FEMALE

FEMALE OBSTRUCTIONS.—There is no surer method of restoring the *Menses*, after a long suppression, than of joining the dissolvent with the stomachic. This syrup possesses, in an eminent degree, these two qualities, which the faculty are so desirous of uniting; and it is, doubtless, from the union of these two qualities, that it derives its efficacy in those disorders that are peculiar to the sex.

✍ *For a particular account of the efficacy of this medicine in venereal cases—see the latter part of this pamphlet.*

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING THE SYRUP.

THE general dose of this medicine is a common sized tea-cup full, one or two hours before breakfast, and the same quantity one or two hours after supper.

However, in delicate and tender constitutions, it is the best method to begin with a small dose, as two or three table spoonfuls, increasing it a spoonful night and morning, till the proper quantity be ascertained, sufficient to keep the body open in the most easy and agreeable manner.

In old and inveterate cases, and also where the body is naturally of a costive habit, it is recommended to take a dose or two of salts, or other opening physic, previous to entering upon a course of this syrup. And where it has not the effect (as is sometimes the case) of keeping the body gently laxative, it will be necessary to take a little

opening phyfic once a week ; but be careful to avoid all strong and violent purges, as they are always unnecessary, and often prejudicial.

In those constitutions where the stomach hath been hurt by being overloaded with medicines, a nausea and sickness will, perhaps, be experienced on the first taking this syrup, in which case a gentle emetic will be proper.

The dose for children must be proportioned to their age and constitution, beginning with a small dose and gradually increasing it.

. The afflicted may be assured that no *dangerous* consequences will ensue from a full dose or a liberal use of this valuable remedy ; but it should be observed, that perseverance is often necessary ; in all cases a particular attention to the directions, as well as regularity in the time and dose, is to be regarded ; and above all, it must be noticed, that it will be in vain to expect any relief from this remedy without punctuality ; for taking a bottle or two properly, then leaving off for some days and beginning again, will be of no kind of service. It *must* be taken regular ; and in some cases it hath required half the quantity necessary for a perfect cure to be taken before the patient has *perceived* that he hath obtained any relief ; therefore persons in the country who wish to go through a regular course of it should take care to have a proper supply.

The Syrup should be kept in a cool place.

C A S E S.

Dr. HODSON acknowledges himself under obligations to those patients who have hitherto favoured him with the particulars of their cures for publication, as they have all been communicated voluntarily, and therefore are unquestionable evidences of the genuineness and efficacy of his medicines. Since this remedy hath become his own private property, delicacy hath always engaged Dr. H. to avoid, as much as possible, exposing the names of those cured by his medicines, particularly in disagreeable or doubtful cases. He hath also too high an opinion of his medicine---too much regard for the public confidence in his integrity---and too great a respect for the dignity of his situation, to degrade himself by a *solicitation* for such testimonials, or to be under the necessity of PURCHASING them *authenticated* by a long list of witnesses.---The cases which Dr. Hodson publishes are genuine; some of the following cures are of recent date, and many of them were effected some years past; and notwithstanding the names of the parties are suppressed, yet many of them may be referred to on a proper application.

A Gentleman in Huntingdonshire had been for some time afflicted with a most violent scurvy, with eruptions of a putrid nature all over his body, a dimness of sight, and a constant swimming or dizziness in the head, so that he has frequently fallen senseless to the ground. Notwithstanding he had the advice of the most eminent physicians, and took a great variety of medicines prescribed by them, his disorder daily increased, and was attended with a total loss of

appetite and a lowness of spirits, insomuch that life became burdensome to him. In this reduced state he determined to make trial of the Vegetable Syrup. After taking only seven bottles, he found his disorder entirely cured, and his constitution amazingly restored.

A Gentleman in Westminster, had for a considerable time laboured under a Scorbutic habit, which at length increased to such a degree, as to bring on an entire depression of spirits, a bad digestion, an universal weakness, and a train of ill effects, which reduced him to the lowest condition. He complained of pains in all his limbs, which afflicted him continually; but were so particularly acute when warm in his bed, that he could scarce ever lie down an hour, without being under a necessity of rising, walking about his room, and sitting up in his bed (very frequently all night.) He had previously tried many things without any effect, insomuch that he despaired of being relieved from a state of torture. However, notwithstanding the inveteracy and painfulness of his case, he was most happily disappointed, and convinced of the sovereign antiscorbutic efficacy of the Vegetable Syrup, by perceiving a most sudden and sensible alteration in every disagreeable symptom, till in the course of two months he found himself perfectly cured.

To Dr. HODSON, London.

I had been afflicted with a violent scorbutic humour for five years, which broke out in blotches all over my body, and on its first appearance brought on a fit of sickness, which continued three months.

Having seen your Vegetable Syrup advertised, I was induced to try that medicine. When I first began taking it I was also very much afflicted with the piles, which troubled me dreadfully. This last complaint, however, was soon removed by your medicine, and by a little perseverance in its use I am perfectly recovered from the scorbutic humour, and now enjoy a good state of health.

I have

I have therefore sent you these particulars for publication, and you may refer any enquirer to me.

Bourne, May 29, 1785.

Extract of a letter from Shepton Mallet, near Bath.

"I am happy to acquaint you, that the information you received of my being cured of a most inveterate scorbutic humour is true, by six bottles of the Vegetable Syrup.

"At the time I began with the Syrup, I despaired of ever being relieved, and was almost reduced to a shadow, except my right leg, which was almost as big as my body. The assistance of regular practice failed, as did Bath, Cheltenham and Weymouth; I likewise took many dozens of Ward's Powders, Bateman's Drops, and five bottles of Norton's; these last hurt me exceedingly, without procuring what the two former did, three or four hours artificial sleep.

"I have had no return of my complaint, nor have I, since my cure, paid any attention to any particular mode of living; I eat of every thing, drink wine, punch, cyder and malt liquors, without finding the least inconvenience.

"N. B. You may make use of this in any manner you please."

Mrs. — having been violently afflicted with the piles for about two months, she applied to the faculty, who bled her, and administered the usual remedies for that complaint. She continued the use of their prescriptions for one month without benefit, and then applied for the Vegetable Syrup. From the first bottle she received no visible benefit, but when she had taken about half the second, she was most agreeably comforted by receiving a good night's rest, a blessing she had not enjoyed for three months before. Three bottles effected a complete cure.

A girl about 16 years of age, of Chesterton near Cambridge, was afflicted with a scrophulous complaint, which for about 12 months had been extremely violent. She was

admitted a patient of Addenbrooke's Hospital, but in a short time was turned out as incurable. As the last effort, and with very little hope of success, she applied to Mr. Hodson, and was radically cured by taking only three bottles of the Vegetable Syrup.

A gentleman of Downham in Norfolk, who had for many years been troubled with violent scorbutic eruptions in his face, for which he had been under the care of the most eminent of the faculty, was radically cured by only four bottles of the Vegetable Syrup.

A lady at Stoke Newington, near London, had been for some time troubled with a cancer in her mouth, which reduced her so much that she was almost starved to death, being able to swallow barely sufficient to sustain nature, and having tried the faculty without success. She was, however, happily cured by a few bottles of the Vegetable Syrup.

A waiter at a tavern near Charing-cross, cured of a most inveterate scurvy, his body all over blotches, by only five bottles, bought at T. Durham's, Cockspur-street.

A maid servant to a lady in Westminster, was an out-patient at the Dispensary in Gerard-street, St. Ann's. Her complaints were a large phagedenic ulcer in the throat, as likewise an ulcerous palate, with rottenness; all the liquids she took came through her nose, and even the aliment at times. After attending the dispensary some time, she was at length pronounced incurable. In this dreadful condition she was immediately put under a course of the Syrup. The ulcer in her throat and palate were healed in the space of a month; and in a short time she was radically cured, and now enjoys a perfect state of health, to the surprize of all who were acquainted with her unhappy situation.

A Patient for upwards of 12 years had been afflicted with so dangerous and virulent a Scurvy, as affected him in almost

almost every part of his body, particularly his throat, head, and face: it was with difficulty he swallowed, and had several running wounds in his head and face, besides intolerable pains in his head and limbs. But upon taking a few bottles of the Vegetable Syrup he was restored to a perfect state of health in every respect.

A Lady had been afflicted with an inveterate Scurvy for many years, for which she took a great number of remedies prescribed by the faculty, without the desired effect. Being recommended by a friend to the use of the Vegetable Syrup, she applied in a most deplorable situation; at that time she laboured under a weakness in her arms and legs, and a swelling, with small ulcers in the gums, which occasioned an incessant spitting; pimples and itchings in different parts of her body, pains in the head and breast, so acute, as, with other symptoms, to endanger her life; under these circumstances she began the Vegetable Syrup, and in three months was perfectly cured.

Letter from a gentleman of the first character at Lynn Regis, Norfolk, Sept. 21, 1787.

" The great benefit I have received from your vegetable syrup will induce me to continue taking it, and as I mean to keep some constantly in my house, be so kind to send me twelve cannisters by diligence. My case has been a violent scorbutic eruption, which I have been attacked with for some time. On my return from Harrogate, about two years since, it broke out in both my legs from my knees to my feet; in appearance the skin resembled the coarsest bark of a tree. I began a course of your medicine last November, with a strict attention to your directions, and have taken 20 cannisters of Mr. Marshall of this place. The disorder did not yield to it till after the 12th. I am not yet perfectly free from it, but shall continue taking your syrup, and am happy to tell you it has made a most wonderful alteration in me, so much to the satisfaction of myself

myself and friends, that I flattered myself this account would prove agreeable to you, which you are at liberty to make use of in what manner you please."

Another letter from the same gentleman, dated Oct. 5, says, "Except a little eruption of heat (scarce worth mentioning) I am in a fine state of health. It has had its desired effect. Indeed, I may say, I deserve it, as I took your medicine with the strictest attention to your directions in every respect, and for a long continuance too—what few persons probably would have complied with. I mean to continue it as I shall see occasion."

A gentleman of Lynn in Norfolk had laboured for some years under a violent and disagreeable humour, which at first made its appearance in small pimples breaking out upon his head, but which increased to large spreading ulcers and descended upon his forehead so low as to render his eyes in danger. He had applied for relief to many professors in regular practice as well as to others, some of whom pronounced the complaint to be of a cancerous nature, and others the Tinea, or Scald head. Finding no relief from their prescriptions, he came to town, and put himself under the immediate inspection of Dr. Hodson.—At the time he was received into the doctor's house, there were upon the crown of his head seven deep and spreading ulcers, two of them nearly the size of a half crown piece, and all of them extremely fetid, casting forth such an offensive smell as rendered his presence very disagreeable.—But notwithstanding the inveteracy of the case, in five weeks he returned into the country perfectly sound, in which state he continues.

A young man who lives a few miles from London, applied with sore legs, attended with a violent scorbutic humour. He had in each leg two large spreading ulcers, one of which was much larger than a crown piece.—By taking about 18 bottles of the Vegetable Syrup, and applying the Egyptian Balsam outwardly, he was perfectly cured.

A coachmaker, at Lynn, in Norfolk, had been violently afflicted with the piles for upwards of two years, during which time he had the advice of several gentlemen of the faculty, and took a number of medicines, without obtaining a cure. At length he was induced to try the Vegetable Syrup, and applied for a bottle, which gave him almost immediate relief, and by persevering in the use of a few bottles, was radically cured.

Extract of a letter to the proprietor of the Vegetable Syrup.

“ Returning from a journey I was struck with a fit of the palsy, which took away the use of my left hand and foot. In endeavouring to get off my horse I fell on my side, and had not power to rise or walk without assistance: My face was distorted, and my mouth so drawn aside, that I could scarcely speak so as to be understood. I took such remedies as were prescribed, and used the hot bath, but with very little benefit, and it was the general opinion of those to whom I applied, that I should never recover the use of my limbs. Having heard of the great cures that had been effected by the Vegetable Syrup, I was encouraged to take it, which I have the satisfaction to assure you answered my most sanguine expectations. I grew daily better, and perfectly recovered the use of my hand and foot.”

The Parisian Vegetable Syrup is in oval tin bottles, sealed with the arms of France, round which is a scroll, *LE PARISIEN VEGET. SIROP.*—It is sold at 10s. 6d. a bottle; but in order to encourage patients to give this remedy a fair trial, (for in obstinate cases perseverance will always be necessary) the quantity of 12 bottles put into four, may be had for five guineas, securely packed for the country, or exportation.—These can be had only at the Doctor's house in Hatton-Garden.

DR.

DR. HODSON'S
AROMATIC TEA,

Price HALF A CROWN a packet,

PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED TO PEOPLE OF FASHION,
AND PERSONS OF A SEDENTARY LIFE.

NERVOUS affections, or a disposition to be too easily susceptible of irregular and painful emotions, may be considered as one of the greatest scourges to people of rank. They have become much more common within the last century, and (as observed by a celebrated physician) have been peculiarly unhappy in a mistaken treatment, because the origin has not been sufficiently investigated.

The all-wise Creator of the Universe hath allotted to the nerves an office in the animal machine, which requires the greatest perfection in all their operations. They are, therefore, the most liable to be disordered, the most susceptible of alteration, and the most difficult to be rectified. No wonder, then, that disorders in this delicate system should be so common and permanent, and that the variations of well and ill should so frequently happen.

These complaints principally depend on three *causes*, viz. weak fibres, a too great nervous sensibility, and a perspiration too susceptible of change; but to enumerate the *symptoms* occasioned by a weakness or disorder of the nervous system, would be an endless attempt. It may be proper

proper, however, to mention a few of the most characteristic:—The first symptoms are generally a kind of pusillanimity we were before strangers to; diffidence, fear, grief, dejection, lowness of spirits, attended with windy inflations of the stomach and intestines; the appetite and digestion are mostly bad, though sometimes there is a craving for food and a quick digestion; the body is sometimes loose, but more commonly bound, which occasions great uneasiness. The patient is frequently troubled with sudden flushings of heat in various parts of the body, at other times a sense of cold as if water was poured on them; flying pains in the arms and limbs; pains in the back and belly, resembling those occasioned by the gravel; yawning, frequent sighing; the sleep is unsound, and seldom refreshing; the mind is disturbed on the most trivial occasion, and is hurried into violent commotions, inquietudes, sadness, &c. the memory also becomes weak, and the judgment fails.

Head-achs, which are very frequent amongst people of fashion, are the consequence of some disorder in the stomach or nerves, and often of both. Indeed, nerves, continually agitated by humours which are always irritative, by disordering the harmony of the organs, and enfeebling the body, also destroy the mental faculties; which are so much dependent on the situation of their surrounding body, that whatever disorders the œconomy of the one, absolutely prejudices the mode of thinking in the other.

Hence it is evident, *That a close application to study is prejudicial to health.*

The

The diseases to which the learned are peculiarly liable, arise from two principal causes, viz. The perpetual *attention* of the mind, and the constant inactivity of the body.—The brain, the nerves which arise from it, and the stomach, which is furnished with many nerves of an exquisite sensation, are the parts first attacked, and commonly most injured by the immoderate labour of the mind; but if it should continue any length of time, almost all the parts of the body become partakers of the injury. Meditation also, by keeping the nerves too long in a state of action, wastes the spirits too much, and hinders the brain from preparing them; so that this important fluid, which is the purest substance and most highly prepared of any other in the human body, is either deficient, or undergoes some alteration which must inevitably produce many disorders.

The learned, however, are not the only persons who suffer under these disorders. People of a sedentary life and occupation are equally liable thereto.—Exercise strengthens the fibres, preserves the fluids in their proper state, procures an appetite, facilitates the secretions, raises the spirits, and occasions an agreeable sensation in the whole nervous system; whilst a sedentary life destroys the strength of the muscles, and renders them, for want of use, unable to bear action; the circulation, therefore, deprived of this considerable assistance, soon grows languid: Vital heat diminishes; the humours stagnate and become vitiated; and the secretions and natural evacuations not being well performed, the body remains loaded with excrementitious humours, the acrimony of which preys upon the constitution,

tion, strength is dissipated, and a variety of disagreeable consequences ensue.

After these observations, it will follow of course, that in order to assist those who labour under too delicate a constitution, or the effects of a recluse and sedentary life, we must endeavour, 1st, To mend the digestion. 2d, To quiet the agitation of the nerves. And 3d, to diminish the feverish inclination by diminishing the sharpness of the humours, and to facilitate perspiration, the obstruction of which causes those catarrhal and sometimes inflammatory fevers, which finally produce the most malignant disorders of the breast.

As an assistant towards effecting these important points, Dr. Hodson recommends the constant and daily use of his AROMATIC TEA, for breakfast and in the afternoon, instead of the foreign tea now in general use, the ill effects of which have been sufficiently noticed by medical writers of the first eminence.

The following observations on the foreign tea are taken from a curious writer, who justly calls it, *Water bewitched with Indian Poison*.

“ Now for the nature of tea, of which there are several sorts ; but as they are but one kind of plant, and differ only as malt may do, in being high or slack dried, or being finer or coarser, so I shall consider them all as one. Tea is the leaf of a small shrub of the kind of our dog-tree, of an austere, bitter, astringent taste, without any aromatic warmth. It has but very little oil in it, and that which it has is of

the refin'd kind, is narcotic and stupefactive: It has also but a very little salt, and that is of the fixed kind.

“ If we compare the nature of tea with the nature of the English diet, no one can think it a proper vegetable for us. It has no parts fit to be assimilated to our bodies: Its essential salt does not hold moisture enough to be joined to the body of an animal; its oil is but very little and that of the opiate kind; and therefore it is so far from being nutritive, that it irritates and frets the nerves and fibres, exciting the expulsive faculty; so that the body may be lessened and weakened, but it cannot be increased and strengthened by it. This might be ascertained by a very little experience: The first time persons drink of this, if they are full grown, it generally gives them a pain in the stomach, dejection of spirits, cold sweats, palpitation at the heart, trembling, fearfulness; taking away the sense of fulness, though presently after meals, and causing a hypochondriac gnawing appetite. These symptoms are very little inferior to what the most poisonous vegetables we have in England would occasion, when dried and used in the same manner.”

From the ill effects of tea, we may in a great measure attribute the general effeminacy of the age; for it smokes the strong appetite, and satiates it with light trifling food. The bold and brave become dastardly, the strong become weak, women unhealthful, and children ricketty; in short, it gives an effeminate weakly turn to the people in general.

Tea was first used by the rich, and when that had flatted their spirits and racked their stomach, a dram was a known remedy. This might probably bring the poorer sort of people

people into dram-drinking; for they could not well return to labour with their fibres relaxed, and spirits dejected.

The Aromatic Tea here recommended possesses none of those pernicious qualities above described. On the contrary, it will be found peculiarly serviceable to all persons of a weak constitution, but more especially to people of fashion, to the studious, and to all those of a recluse and sedentary life. It is likewise particularly recommended to boarding-schools, clerks in public-offices, compting-houses, &c. and to all those whose employments confine them chiefly within doors.

This supremely elegant vegetable composition may be used in the same manner and quantity as other tea, but is so far preferable in point of nourishment as to bear no kind of comparison. It admirably strengthens the nerves, assists the memory, comforts the head, and braces the stomach; relieves dulness, languors and debilities; greatly restores impaired constitutions and nourishes decayed ones; wonderfully improves the sight, opens obstructions in the breast and lungs, cherishes the heart, revives the spirits, prevents the vapours, is of a most agreeable flavour, and has a grateful aromatic odour.

To prevent any counterfeit being substituted for this genuine article, Dr. Hodson requests the public to take particular notice, that his Aromatic Tea is moulded up in packets, bearing a beautiful emblematical label, designed and engraved by a capital artist; also a perfect resemblance of the medallion belonging to the Prince of Wales's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. And each packet is impressed with Dr. Hodson's arms in fine red wax.

AN

AN UNIVERSAL FAMILY MEDICINE.

DR. HODSON'S FAMILY ELIXIR;

OR,

GENERAL PROMOTER OF HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.

Price FIVE SHILLINGS and FIVE PENCE a Bottle.

I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee.

Jer. xxx. 17.

IT is well known that the Chinese have long been in search of an *Immortal Elixir*, or a remedy which should at least restore to them the longevity of the antients; and although they have not acquired the full accomplishment thereof, yet their researches have not been entirely without foundation, as the present discovery sufficiently testifies.

This very excellent remedy was a great secret in the family of an eminent foreign physician for many centuries; and hath been procured and improved by Dr. HODSON, at a very great expence and trouble.—The physician above alluded to died at the age of 144 years, in consequence of a fall from his horse. His mother lived to the age of 107, his father 112, and his grandfather to that of 130; and their longevity was attributed to the constant use of this Elixir, viz. by taking only 20 drops night and morning, in double the quantity of wine, tea or water, assisted by a regular mode of living.

Indeed

Indeed there can be little doubt, but that by a constant and regular use of this most excellent cordial (particularly if accompanied by the assistance of Dr. Hodson's Aromatic Tea for breakfast) mankind may be preserved many years in the enjoyment of a good state of health.—It greatly restores the strength of the constitution, recruits the animal spirits, improves the natural senses, takes away weakness and trembling of the nerves, removes rheumatic pains, carries off all those gross humours from the stomach which cause flatulencies and indigestions: expels worms, cures the cholic, is serviceable in the dropsy, gives relief in deafness occasioned by dryness of the tympan, or *drum* of the ear; appeases for some time the tooth-ach; and perfectly cures the ague at the third dose. It purifies the blood, enlivens the circulation thereof, and keeps the body moderately laxative, without pain or violent irritation.—In short, it is the Great Restorer of Human Nature, a preservative against contagious distempers, and may be administered without danger.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THIS ELIXIR.

THREE things are essentially necessary on the part of a patient labouring under any kind of malady, viz. Faith, or a firm confidence in the means employed; sincere and fervent Prayer, that a blessing may attend those means; and an implicit obedience to the directions given with the medicine. If these be attended to, every success may be reasonably hoped for by the use of this elixir in the following complaints:

*As a general promoter of health and long life:—*Take 20 drops, or a tea-spoonful, of this elixir in double the quantity of wine, tea or water, daily, an hour before breakfast and an hour after supper.

*For a regular purge:—*Men of a robust constitution may take three table spoonfuls; but women and delicate persons only two, in an equal quantity of tea, barley-water, or water-gruel, two hours after a very light supper. It occasions them to sleep with great serenity during the night, and will not operate till the next day, when it requires no other precaution than to eat nothing crude, neither acids nor salads, and to keep moderately warm.

*In indigestions and after intemperance:—*Take two table-spoonfuls of this elixir in double the quantity of tea.

*In weariness, languors and lowness of spirits:—*Take one table-spoonful, either by itself, or mixed with an equal quantity of aromatic tea or wine and water.

*In cholicky complaints:—*Take one table-spoonful of this elixir in two of brandy; and if the first dose has not the desired effect, repeat it in half an hour.

*For the worms:—*Take three tea spoonfuls without any mixture, in the morning fasting, for eight days successively.

*In the dropsy:—*Take one table spoonful in a like quantity of mountain wine, in the morning fasting, for one month regularly.

*In female suppressions:—*Take one table spoonful of this elixir, in three of red wine, and walk half an hour after it before breakfast, for three days together.

In

In the ague :—Take one table-spoonful, either by itself or mixed with a little aromatic or beaum tea, just before the fit and go to bed. It frequently happens that one dose is sufficient for a cure ; but it is very seldom more than three doses are necessary ; though it will be prudent to repeat it a week after, in order to prevent a relapse.

In cases of deafness :—Put a little cotton dipt in this elixir into the ear, renewing it night and morning ; and if the deafness is occasioned by a want of moisture, or sufficient secretion of wax, this application will effect a cure in a short time.

In the tooth-ach :—Soak a bit of cotton or lint in this elixir, and put it into the tooth, if it be hollow.

* * It may not be improper to observe, that persons of a cold, phlegmatic, melancholy constitution, should take one or two table-spoonfuls of this remedy every morning during the winter season, and half that quantity in the summer ; whilst those of a warm bilious habit, subject to the gravel or the piles, need only take a tea-spoonful regularly every night and morning.

✂ *In all those cases where this elixir is directed to be taken in tea, Dr. Hodson's Aromatic Tea is particularly recommended, as being so much preferable to the tea commonly drank.*

This Family Elixir is sold in bottles 5s. 5d. or in large family bottles, with glass stoppers, at One Guinea each.—The large bottles can be had only at the Doctor's own house in Hatton-Garden.

THE
SPECIFIC FOR SORE BREASTS.

PRICE HALF A GUINEA A POT.

*To Ladies afflicted with Milk Sores, or Scirrhus Tumours
of the Breast.*

AMONG the disorders to which the female sex are peculiarly liable, few are attended with so much pain, anxiety and uncertainty in the mode of cure as SORE BREASTS. Fevers, accidental colds, or inattention frequently occasion Milk sores, and the common method of treating them is exceedingly painful and tedious. Tumours in the breasts proceeding from other causes, if at first neglected or improperly treated, are attended with dangerous consequences, as an inflammation ill treated commonly terminates in a Scirrhus, and sometimes degenerates into a Cancer.

For the cure of these Galen hath laid down two methods: the first by medicines purging off the offending humours; the other by extirpating the tumour. As to the first it is certain, that if such medicines are not administered in the most early stage of the complaint, the matter is so compacted and hardened, that it will not yield to purging; and as to extirpation, it can answer no end after the constitution is ruined, or the whole mass of humours corrupted by it; and but few people will submit to undergo this painful
and

and dreadful operation, till it is too late for them to receive any essential benefit by it.—A cancer might, perhaps, generally be prevented if the patients would not conceal their case too long, but would at the first appearance of the symptoms apply for a proper remedy.

Avoiding therefore those too often ineffectual and always dreadful operations of the knife or caustic, this specific hath been discovered, which hath, in general, proved a safe, easy, and speedy method of curing milk sores, as well as scirrhus tumours proceeding from other causes, without any violent or painful operation, having either dispersed or brought them to a proper degree of suppuration, and afterwards healed them.

The most necessary knowledge for persons afflicted, is the proper means of obtaining a radical cure for their complaint; and it would be only obtruding upon their patience to point out the nice and unnecessary distinctions with which some writers fill their publications, tending only to confuse the reader, and increase the size of their volumes. It may be useful, however, just to point out the origin and source of a CANCER, and consequently the danger of neglecting to remove those symptoms which are the presage and basis of it.

A TUMOUR is a preternatural magnitude of the part, wherein the augmentation is owing to a morbid state.

The coagulation of the milk in the breasts, or what otherwise stagnates by a vicious acidity, frequently causes an inflammation in the breasts of women giving suck; but this is sometimes erysipelatous; it is attended with tumour, pain, redness, &c. A

A PHLEGMON or Inflammation, is a tumour resisting the touch, with tension, redness, a throbbing pain, and a burning heat.

All inflammations of the breast are dangerous, because they tend to abscesses, and thence become sanious ulcers and sometimes fistulous. If they terminate not in abscesses they are indurated into scirrhuses, which easily degenerate into cancers. If improperly treated they sometimes degenerate into gangrene.

A SCIRRHUS, is a hard indolent tumour, resisting the touch, has no particular heat, and changes not its natural colour till it becomes large and unequal, when it oftentimes turns of a livid, blackish or leaden colour, attended with violent pain, and obtains the name of an *occult Cancer*.—Very often this disorder at the beginning seems but trifling: A hard tumour, not much bigger than a pea, is the first symptom perceived, which, without giving the patient much uneasiness, continues a long time without seeming to increase; but by pressure or improper treatment of any kind, it begins to extend itself, pushing out a kind of roots towards the neighbouring parts, and gets the name of *Cancer* from its supposed resemblance to the claws of a crab.—The breasts are sometimes rendered scirrhus by an imprudent use of spirits of wine to them.

Seeing then by what easy gradations a slight inflammation may degenerate into almost an incurable malady, there wants no apology for recommending those persons labouring under any of the above symptoms, to a speedy application of this remedy.

During

During Dr. Hodson's residence at Cambridge, amongst a great variety of instances of the efficacy of this easy method, no less than ten different persons in a small village about a mile from thence, were radically cured by it. A few cases are annexed, and any lady desirous of further information, may, by a personal application, receive every possible satisfaction.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THIS SPECIFIC.

IN Milk Sores spread a plaister on a coarse linen cloth, large enough to cover the whole breast. The salve must be spread as thick as a half crown piece, and a fresh plaister applied every 12 hours till the tumour is dispersed or comes to suppuration, and in the latter case, after it has broke, a fresh plaister must be applied only once in 24 hours. The patient must be careful not to wear stays during the cure; to keep the breast warm by putting a linen cloth over the plaister and flannel over that; and be particularly attentive to keep the body open by gentle purgatives adapted to her constitution. Where the habit of body is bad, the Bark taken in moderate doses will have a very salutary effect.

In scirrhus and other tumours, which do not proceed from the milk, the same outward application must be made use of as in milk sores; and at the same time, the bark, or some other purifier of the blood, must be taken regularly; in either case, an attention to regimen is particularly recommended; to avoid salted or high seasoned meats and
strong

strong liquors. Air and moderate exercise will accelerate the cure; and in milk sores the patient must drink very sparingly.

CURES BY THIS SPECIFIC.

A lady at Papley, near Oundle in Northamptonshire, after having lain in a fortnight, her breast began to be inflamed and painful; every endeavour was made use of in order to repel it, but in vain: matter was soon formed, and it was opened by a gentleman of the faculty. During seven weeks the situation of the patient continued very precarious, being often flattered with the appearance of an approaching cure, and matter as often collecting again.—By applying the specific recommended in this pamphlet, she was perfectly cured in one month.

Mrs. Hardiman, in the household of the late Rev. the Dean of Ely, was afflicted with a scirrhus tumour more than 12 months. She had applied to the most eminent of the faculty at Cambridge, who informed her that she could have no relief, unless she would submit to have the tumour extracted by the knife. Being unwilling to submit to this operation, she was recommended to try the safe and easy method prescribed by Dr. Hodson, and in about three months was happily cured without any painful operation.

A lady at Hilgay in Norfolk, recommended by the clergyman of the parish, perfectly cured in a month.

Mrs. Cole, wife of Mr. Cole, a gentleman farmer, at Boxworth in Cambridgeshire, got cold in her lying-in, which occasioned a violent inflamed breast. She was attended by a surgeon from St. Ives and another from Cambridge; but receiving no relief, was recommended (by a neighbour who had experienced the benefit thereof) to the method above alluded to, and in five weeks was cured.

The

The wife of a poor man recommended by Mr. Cole, was cured in a month of a very bad breast.

Mrs. Ivatt, at Lolworth, cured of a very bad milk sore in about a month.

Mrs. Fitch, of Linton, cured of a milk sore, having lain-in about six months.

Mrs. Edwards, of Linton, was in one month cured of a scirrhus tumour in her breast, which had afflicted her nine months.

Mrs. Frost, of Chesterton near Cambridge, safely cured of a bad milk sore, occasioned by a fever in her lying-in.

Mrs. Barwick, of Barnwell, cured of a milk sore in a month.

Mrs. Battle, of Feversham, of three different milk sores.

Mrs. Coulson, in Cambridge, had a sore breast occasioned by a cold caught in lying in. By this elegant method of treatment a suppuration was promoted, and having cleared itself by a proper discharge, it was healed up, and a radical cure effected in a short time.

Mrs. Briggs, of Cambridge, caught a violent cold by lying in a damp room. The disorder fell into her breast, and being improperly treated a gangrene was the consequence, in which dreadful state she was put under proper care, and by this easy method obtained a perfect cure in about seven weeks.

*** This Specific is in the form of a delicate salve; and is sold only at Dr. Hodson's house, No. 29, Hatton-Garden, at Half a Guinea a Pot.*

THE
EGYPTIAN BALSAM,

PRICE HALF A CROWN A POT.

This is a safe and excellent remedy for old Sores and Ulcers, Biles, Blotches, Cancerous and Inflammatory Tumours, Whitlows; and particularly for extracting Thorns, Splinters, or other pernicious Substances out of Wounds, &c. &c.

THIS balsam is held in great estimation even by the faculty, in all the above cases, and is, without doubt, the finest application ever yet discovered, as it does not heal up in such a temporary manner that they break out again in a short time, or upon the slightest accident happening to the part; but first cleanses it thoroughly, and then cures gradually and radically.

The Egyptian Balsam is certainly preferable to any thing else in the world, it is so exceedingly delicate, having nothing disagreeable either in the smell or colour; the composition is so perfectly innocent, that it may be applied to the most tender and weak constitutions, even to an infant; and the application is so easy, that it requires very little trouble and no confinement.

DIRECTIONS

DIRECTIONS FOR USING IT.

LET the wound &c. be first well cleaned with a piece of fine old rag dipped in warm water ; after which let a plaister of this balsam be applied, spread on a clean linen rag. Spread it as thick as a half crown till it begins to heal, and then thinner as the wound grows better.—Observe to clean the wound well at every dressing, which must be every 12 hours till it begins to heal, after which you may reduce the plaisters to one in 24 hours ; and be sure to keep on a plaister two or three days after you are to all appearance well.—The plaister should be spread upon thick coarse new cloth, with the stiffening just washed out, and not upon old rag. Observe to put linen cloth or rollers over the plaisters, and by no means flannel or any thing woollen.—In pimples or blotches on the face, a piece of sticking plaister may be put over this plaister.

N. B. It may be observed, that if there is any *proud flesh*, it should be cleared away when the wound is dressed. And as most of the disorders above-mentioned are occasioned by a scorbutic habit of body, it is recommended that the patient take a few doses of such gentle physic as best agrees with the constitution. The Bark is in general very serviceable ; or those whose circumstances will admit of it should go through a regular course of Dr. Hodson's Vegetable Syrup ; as it will not only expedite the cure, but also be a means of preventing future complaints.—This is desired to be particularly attended to.

CURES BY THIS BALSAM.

THE son of Mr. Joseph Cole, of Upwell, in Norfolk, (a boy about 14 years old) about Christmas, 1780, had a very severe fit of sickness, which fell into his legs, and they became full of sores, having at least forty holes in them. Mr. Cole had been at a considerable expence as well as trouble, in order to give his son relief; and after many fruitless efforts, he applied to Mr. Chapman, of Downham, for some Egyptian Balsam; in the use of this Mr. Cole persevered for two months, during which he applied fifteen pots, and at the end of that time his son's legs were well.

Lest the above should be thought an exaggerated account, I declare my son had at least forty holes in his leg, and am willing to satisfy any inquirer of the certainty of the facts mentioned.

JOHN COLE.

To the Proprietor of the Egyptian Balsam.

" I consider it as a duty that I owe to mankind to communicate the following very extraordinary cure by the Egyptian Balsam, a remedy that is invaluable, and which I do most seriously advise all persons alike afflicted to have recourse to. The case was briefly as follows:

" My wife had been afflicted with an inveterate fetid ulcer in her leg for about thirty years standing, in which time I have paid some score pounds to apothecaries, surgeons, &c. for medicines and advice; but the diseased part baffled all their attempts, and they generally left her rather worse than better. It is about two months since that seeing an advertisement of the Balsam in the Salisbury Journal, I advised my wife to make trial of it. A pot was procured from Mess. Collins and Johnson, Salisbury, and the Balsam was applied as directed. In a few dressings the wound, which was nearly five inches long, and more than one inch wide, deep, and very foul, became clean, put on a healthy appearance, and the inflammation greatly abated. We procured a second and a third pot, and it is with great joy and gratitude that

I now

I now inform you her leg is quite well, her strength increased, and I thus voluntarily and unasked publish this. Of the truth of this my wife is now a healthy witness.

Fordingbridge, Hants,

JOS. HUNT."

March 24, 1783.

A young woman, servant to a widow lady in Cambridge, had been troubled with sore legs every winter for seven years past; she had been under the care of the first surgeon in Cambridge, and had also been some time in Addenbrooke's Hospital, but all without effect. In the winter of 1780 she applied the Egyptian Balsam, at which time her legs were in a most deplorable condition, being all over sores, and having several holes in them. The Balsam brought the sores to a proper degree of suppuration, and having discharged all the fetid matter, they were gradually healed, and were perfectly well in five weeks, in which state they have continued ever since.

Ann Southwell, a girl about ten years old had a violent scorbutic humour broke out in her hands, and had sores on four of her fingers; she was perfectly cured by one pot of this balsam.

A young woman had a splinter run under her finger nail, which festered and was so very bad that she not only expected her nail to come off, but it even threatened a mortification. By applying this balsam, however, she was perfectly cured in a short time.

Sold at 2s. 6d. a Pot by all the Venders of Dr. Hodson's other articles; but larger Pots at 7s. 6d. to be had only at the Doctor's house in Hatton-Garden.

DR. HODSON'S

I M P E R I A L O I L,

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS AND EIGHT-PENCE A BOTTLE.

This Oil is improved with so much success as to be a safe and certain remedy for all kinds of Sprains, Bruises, Injuries from Blows or Falls, Hard Swellings, Chilblains, Weaknesses and Rickets in Children, Contractions of the Limbs, Joints and Sinews, Old Aches and Pains, Gout and Rheumatic Pains.—It has also been found to be very efficacious in the cure of Cuts, and Chaps in the hands; and a certain remedy for Burns and Scalds.

A Sprain is an accident that often happens, and if great, occasions a painful lameness of the part for a while, and frequently prevents the persons so afflicted following their occupations. From neglecting what at first seems a trifling ailment, it sometimes arises that a dangerous malady proceeds from what might have been easily removed by a timely application; the recommending a proper remedy, therefore, for hastening the recovery of the strained part to its natural state, cannot but be acceptable to the public, as well as of particular service to those who stand in need of such a relief.

The effects of a violent strain are, such an extension of the tendons and vessels of the muscles strained, that they cannot contract themselves to their natural lengths; and the

the great elongation of them (which deprives them of their contractile power) besides the diameter of their cavities, obstructs the free course of the fluids through them, makes them swell and become painful, and renders them incapable of their usual services.—These effects naturally lead us to conclude, that the most proper remedies are those applications which may best attenuate their obstructed fluids, recover an easy circulation of them, and sufficiently contract the elongated vessels. Such a remedy will be found in this remedy; than which there has not been a medical discovery of more general utility to mankind for many years. Indeed it is now in such universal estimation, as to render it almost needless to say any thing concerning its merit. The many cures that have been effected by its use, and the persons of character who have granted the liberty of publishing their names in recommending this valuable composition, have stamped its reputation superior to any thing before offered to the public for similar purposes; and the very extraordinary demand for it, convinces the proprietor that his labour and studies have not been in vain.—He is happy to find that the improvements he has made in the preparation have rendered it so excellent a remedy for all kinds of sprains, bruises, injuries from blows and falls, hard swellings, weakness, stiffness and contraction of the limbs, joints and sinews, rickets and weaknefs in children, old aches and pains, rheumatic pains, chilblains, and chaps in the hands.

Examples

Examples oft prevail, when precepts fail.—

Convinced of the certainty of this old adage, the proprietor of the Imperial Oil thinks it a duty incumbent on him to lay before the public the following instances of the great efficacy of that medicine, as he conceives it is from the pure motive of public utility that he has been favoured with so many cases as he is now in possession of, and he hopes it may be an inducement to others to try the same experiment in similar cases, and in all probability be a means of giving ease and happiness to many of their afflicted fellow mortals.

**A LIST OF SOME OF THE CURES PERFORMED BY
THE IMPERIAL OIL.**

Copy of a Letter from a Gentleman in the Country.

One of my children had a soreness under the thick part of the thigh, supposed to be hurt on horseback. I had it well rubbed with your Imperial Oil, but it inflamed it so much that I sent for a surgeon, who forbid the use of it, but recommended a poultice with ointment of elder, to prevent a suppuration if possible. The poultice was renewed thrice a day for ten days, when the surgeon said it would certainly gather, for matter was already formed. Being very unwilling to submit the child to the surgeon's knife, and fearing he should be made a cripple, I would not suffer any application to accelerate its coming to a head, but persisted in the poultice and elder ointment. In a few days the soreness, (which before was so extreme he could not walk, or bear the slightest touch of the finger) went off, and he could walk as well as usual; but there was a substance under his thigh as broad as your hand and as hard as a board.

For

For this I again applied your Oil, and in a few dressings the substance separated into lumps, which daily got less till they were quite reduced.

To the Proprietor of the IMPERIAL OIL.

The Imperial Oil is a medicine which I believe will have a great run.—I have given it to some poor people who have had the misfortune to hurt themselves by falls, and it has compleatly cured them.

Gloucester.

ROB. RAIKES.

E. Statham, Newcastle-street, near Shoreditch church, in assisting a porter to remove some furniture bruised her foot, and sprained her back in such a manner as to render her incapable of continuing in the family where she was at service, and being obliged to be sent home she was confined to her bed, not being able to stir without pain. A friend procured for her a bottle of the Imperial Oil, from which she soon found relief. By using one bottle, the bruises in her foot were cured, the pain in her back removed, and her strength greatly restored. At the same time she applied this remedy to her wrists, having a weakness in them occasioned by a sprain received a long time before, and was so fortunate to find that weakness perfectly cured.

Mrs. Nouridge, a widow woman in Cambridge, aged 66, sprained her loins by lifting a large washing trough. Her advanced age made her fearful that she should not be able to procure any relief; but being in extreme pain she was willing to try what effect the Imperial Oil would have. From the use of this she soon found ease, and by only one bottle was perfectly cured.

Mr. Alex. George, Fleet-street, in the great frost, 1784, tumbled down on the pavement and bruised his knee, which occasioned instant lameness, and gave him excruciating pain; but by the use of this medicine he was soon perfectly recovered.

Extract

Extract of a letter from Bath.

" — The efficacy of your Imperial Oil has been proved in a remarkable instance.—James Harvey, servant to Edward Vanbrugh, Esq; in Brook-street, having received a violent sprain in his ankle, was confined to his room five weeks, and unable then to walk, notwithstanding during that time he had used numerous applications recommended by an eminent surgeon and others. He was then induced to apply the Imperial Oil, which in a fortnight perfectly cured him."

William Badcock, groom to a gentleman of the university of Cambridge, received a blow from a horse, by which he was so much injured as to be incapable of attending in the stable: Having before experienced the good effects of the Imperial Oil, in curing him of a contraction of the sinews, occasioned by straining himself in walking, he immediately made application for a bottle, by which he was cured in a short time.

In January, 1777, my father received a hurt in his shoulder, by a fall from his horse, which bruised him terribly, and for which he could get no relief, till the April following, when he applied the Imperial Oil. It is astonishing the almost instantaneous success that attended this application.—He felt immediate ease, and in a few days was perfectly free from pain.

One of my pupils on Friday last had the misfortune to be thrown from a waggon, and was so bruised on one arm that he was not able to stir it himself, nor could he bear to have it touched without great pain. On Saturday morning I found him very bad; from the shoulder to the wrist black, swelled, and painful, nor could he stir his arm the least in the world. I immediately applied your Imperial Oil, and in two hours he found himself better. By repeating it according to the directions, he was able to dress himself and was at church on Sunday, at school on Monday, and is now well.

C. H.

Burton, July 6, 1779.

In

In August last, a child about 18 months old, received a fall by which he was much hurt, particularly in his shoulder, and continued a long time in great agony; I had the assistance of a surgeon of great practice, whose advice was followed, but without effect. The many cures I had seen advertised, added to the persuasions of a friend who had experienced the good effects of your Oil, prevailed on me to try it. It is with the greatest satisfaction I inform you, that by the application of one bottle only he was restored; but as the child was before this accident very weak and rickety, and as I perceived he gained strength from the Oil, I procured another bottle, with which his joints were well rubbed according to the directions; and he is now quite strong, hearty, and free from the rickets.

Cambridge, Oct. 18, 1779.

A. M'PHERSON.

Mr. James Chambers, of Whapload Drove, near Spalding, has a relation who was afflicted with a hard swelling on her knee, as hard and callous almost as the bone; she had all the advice her circumstances would admit of, but to no purpose. Mr. Chambers applied to me for a bottle of the Imperial Oil, which was used according to the directions, and it gave her great ease; he then applied for a second bottle, which effected a compleat cure.

Spalding, July 14, 1781.

JOHN ALBIN.

Edw. Newitt, in Cambridge, was hurt by blows from a horse; his shoulder was exceedingly bruised, and he was in great agony; I cannot describe his situation sufficiently to do justice to the medicine by which he was relieved. He was desired to apply nothing but the Imperial Oil; and by a proper attention to the directions, he soon received a complete cure.

Wm. Newitt, brother to the above, had been for several days troubled with a pain and swelling in the face, which at intervals threw him into the most extreme agony. In one of these agitations he snatched up a bottle which had a
little

little of the Imperial Oil in it, and warming it, applied it to the part affected, and it gave him immediate ease, and by continuing to use it was soon completely cured.

The great comfort and relief administered to Mr. John Dann, farmer, at Wortling, in Suffex, by the use of your Imperial Oil, under a violent sprained knee, complicated with the Rheumatism, induces him to make the following public acknowledgment, for the benefit of others :

That having laboured three quarters of a year under the above complaint to a degree that necessitated him to use crutches, and having, during that period, tried a great variety of means under the direction of the most able practitioners in that neighbourhood, without experiencing the least good effect, he had recourse to the Imperial Oil, which in a few times applying, so relieved him that he could walk without assistance, and by continuing its application to the end of the bottle, he had the happiness to find the use of his leg perfectly restored to him, his pain totally removed, and the contraction so effectually remedied, that the joint remained perfectly strong and active as if nothing had happened to it.

Mr. Dann came unsolicited and gave me ocular demonstration of his cure, at the same time authorising me to use his name ; and added that his brother Mr. G. Dann, had received equal benefit from the use of the Oil, under a sprained wrist.

Mr. Lampriere, a plumber and glazier of this town, purchased a bottle of Imperial Oil to apply to his son's arm, that had been sprained by a fall. On asking him a few days after what advantage his son had reaped from it, he replied, " Cured to admiration ! and in only thrice using."

Lewes, March, 1782.

W. LEE.

Mr. Joseph Snafdale, farmer, at Wimbottisham, Norfolk, in the harvest of 1780, being on a waggon loaded with barley, the horse went suddenly on, in consequence of which, he fell off, and his shoulder pitched on the shafts of the

the waggon, from which he fell to the ground.—The hurt and bruises he received, and the extreme agony which such an accident must occasion, may better be conceived than described. He made use of the common nostrum in such cases, viz. hot vinegar; but it was in vain; the next morning he was worse, and therefore sent for a bottle of the Imperial Oil. It would be needless, after saying he applied it according to the directions, to add that he found relief; but the almost *instantaneous* effect which it produced he declares was astonishing. The following day he was enabled to assist again in the field, and though he had a second, he avows that he was entirely cured by the first.

Eliz. Watson, Cambridge, in coming down stairs her foot slipped, and she tumbled, by which she was terribly hurt; her leg being bent under her was much bruised, her ankle sprained, swelled, black, and she was scarce able to walk. She had only one bottle and was by that alone perfectly cured.

Mr. John Simpson, of Darlington, near Lynn, in November 1780, sprained his foot in coming down a ladder; he neglected it till his sinews became quite contracted, much swelled, and his foot so painful he could scarcely walk. He purchased a bottle of the Imperial Oil, and made the first application about six o'clock in the evening; about twelve at night, his leg was so painful he could get no rest, and therefore got up and applied the Oil again, when he found the swelling greatly abated, and by continuing the use of it, in about three days he was perfectly cured.

About two years ago I was seized with a swelling in my right leg, which at last increased to a prodigious size, and acquired such a degree of hardness as to occasion great pain, and rendered me incapable of following my trade, which is that of a baker, for more than three months; after having used abundance of means to no purpose, but that of disburthening my pocket, I fortunately saw an advertisement

of your Imperial Oil, and I purchased a bottle; by the use of which the swelling was soon abated, and in about a month's time I was able to follow my employment, and by the blessing of God have had no return of my complaint to this day. In justice therefore to your incomparable Oil, and for the benefit of my fellow subjects, I desire you will make my cure public, and remain your obedient humble servant,

RICHARD PHILLIPS.

Coventry, Aug. 23, 1781.

March 2, 1780.

On Friday the 4th of February, as Mr. Morley, of Woodhall, Norfolk, was coming down a mill in that neighbourhood, a person in the inside set the mill at work, when the cogs unfortunately caught Mr. Morley's hand, which they bruised and mangled in a shocking manner, his hand being almost cut through; in short, it is impossible properly to describe the havock it made with him, so as to do justice to the excellent medicine by which he was relieved. He applied the Imperial Oil; and on Saturday last he called on Mr. Chapman, of Downham, (of whom the medicine was purchased) shewed him his hand, which was quite well, and assured him this extraordinary cure was effected by only one bottle.

Alice Cook, a poor woman in Cambridge, sprained her wrist very much in wringing some sheets, which she had been washing; her arm swelled from her wrist quite to her shoulder, was full of pain, and she continued in that situation near a fortnight without any assistance; when a gentleman distinguished for his humanity, hearing of her misfortune, sent her a bottle of the Imperial Oil, ordering her to use it according to the directions sent therewith, but this her circumstances and occupation in a great measure prevented; she was under the necessity of continuing her employment for a subsistence, though her arm was in constant agony, and was often obliged, after rubbing the affected part with this medicine, to go immediately to the wash trough.

trough. However, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, and of being dabbling sometimes in hot and sometimes in cold water, from the first application of this Oil she found great relief. After applying it a second time she felt very little inconveniency, and by that alone was perfectly cured.

Cambridge, Feb. 24, 1780. ALICE COOK.

Oliver Cuttridge, of Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely, on the 24th of May last, received a violent blow on his stomach, by which he was much hurt; it settled under the right breast, and afterwards under his arm, at which time he was so bad as to be scarce able to breathe. — He was recommended to use the Imperial Oil, and purchased a bottle of Mr. Berridge, of Chatteris. In testimony of the benefit he received from it, he has hereunto set his name this 17th of June, 1780. OLIVER CUTTRIDGE.

Charles Laurenson, at Mr. Hurlestone's, in the Petty Cury, Cambridge, on Thursday the 8th day of April, 1779, received a violent sprain in his wrist, which swelled amazingly, was full of pain, and whereby he was rendered incapable of working. He continued in this situation till Saturday evening, when he applied the Imperial Oil, and found almost immediate relief. On Monday morning the swelling was abated, he was able to go to work, and on Tuesday was quite well.

Having laboured under a tedious pain of the rheumatism, which rendered me incapable of doing my business, but being recommended to the Imperial Oil, which is sold by you, and by using only part of the bottle you sent me, soon found a great deal of ease, and am perfectly recovered; so thought proper to let you know, and hope you will have the same published. As witness my hand,

GEORGE BRUCE, Carpenter, *Whittlesey.*

During the frost in 1784, Elizabeth Butler, in Cambridge, was returning from the Great Bridge with some firing, when she fell down with her burden and sprained

her arm.* She continued bad a month, at the end of which she applied some of the Imperial Oil, and was cured by less than one bottle.

The following remarkable cures have lately been performed by the Imperial Oil.

A gentlewoman of my acquaintance got cold in a lying-in, which fell into her knee and leg, swelled them exceedingly, and gave her excruciating pain. I recommended the Imperial Oil, which she tried, but thought the first application increased both the swelling and the pain. I encouraged her, however, to persevere, and had the satisfaction to find that a second bottle wrought a compleat cure.

Soon after a friend of mine happening to mention that his wife suffered extremely with a sore leg, for which she had been attended by a surgeon without effect. I told him of the above case, and begged she might try the Imperial Oil. The first application seemed to inflame the leg, and as there was a wound the lady herself was afraid to use it again, till I assured her there was no danger, and persuaded her to repeat it. She did so; and had only occasion for a second bottle, being now quite well, though for three months she had been in continual pain.

Edward Howe, Cambridge, in knocking the stock off a gun, he accidentally missed the stock, and gave himself a violent blow on the cap of his knee with the hammer, which occasioned instant lameness, insomuch that he could but just make shift to crawl about the house, with his knee quite stiff; he was not able to bend the joint, but was in very great pain. He applied hot vinegar, but it had no effect; he then applied opodeldoc, but with as little success as the vinegar. An acquaintance who came to his house in the evening advised him to apply the Imperial Oil. This happened on a Saturday; he applied the Oil that evening, and soon found relief; he continued it the next day; and on Monday morning he walked eight miles, without finding any inconvenience from the blow.

Mrs.

Mrs. Pedley, of Cambridge, had a swelling in her leg, which rendered her unable to walk; on Wednesday, August 15, 1781, her leg was swelled to such a degree, and in such violent pain, that it confined her to her bed the whole day. She obtained a bottle with directions how to use it; the effects of which were, that by the following Sunday she was quite well.

William Catley, brewer's servant, in Cambridge, fell off a cart with a sack of grains, and hurt his loins. He was cured by one bottle of the Imperial Oil only.

Mrs. Williamson, laundress, in Cambridge, slipped down a cellar window, and hurt herself exceedingly with the iron bars belonging thereto; her leg and thigh were bruised very much, appeared very black, were much swelled, and she was rendered so lame, that it was with the utmost difficulty that she walked so far as to procure a bottle of the Imperial Oil. By paying proper attention to the directions, given with each bottle, she was in a few days perfectly recovered.

Andrew Cockle, of Barnwell, near Cambridge, applied this valuable medicine, having received a violent hurt on his hand; which was swelled to a very great degree, and he was afraid would render him incapable of following his business; but by the use of one bottle of this oil he was perfectly cured.

SIR,

I have obtained permission of a farmer in this neighbourhood to make use of his name in recommending your Imperial Oil, it having entirely cured him of a violent sprained knee, of which he had been ill above a twelvemonth, and for which he had applied many other remedies without effect.

Your's, &c.

Lewes, Sussex.

WM. LEE.

But the excellency of the Imperial Oil is not confined to the human species alone : It is found, by experience, to be of infinite service for horses that have their backs galled with the saddle, are wrung in the withers, or strained in the back sinews, as well as for old sprains, wind galls, cracked or swelled heels, &c.

A Clergyman in Hertfordshire (who has given the proprietor liberty to refer any candid enquirer to him) had a favourite mare which had been turned up three years, being lame with a slip in the shoulder, and was afterwards cured by the use of this Oil.

Dr. HODSON has made the improvement of this remedy his study for many years, and has now brought it to the highest degree of perfection; and to prevent, as much as possible, the public from being imposed upon, he requests those who have occasion to make use of his medicine to observe that The Imperial Oil is in square glass bottles, with IMPERIAL OIL, PREPARED BY DR. HODSON, LONDON, moulded thereon. Each bottle sealed with the cypher *J. H.* in red wax. Price 2s. 8d.

☞ Full directions are sealed up with each bottle.

. It is earnestly requested that those who have occasion to use the Imperial Oil will be very particular in observing the directions; which are remarkably short, the medicine perfectly safe, the application exceedingly easy; and a speedy cure will generally be quite certain.

T H E

PARISIAN VEGETABLE SYRUP.

PRICE HALF A GUINEA A BOTTLE.

TO THE AFFLICTED WITH *VENEREAL COMPLAINTS.*

IT would be of little service to a patient afflicted with this complaint, to know the various opinions of authors concerning the origin of it, and the exact time of its appearance in Europe. It is of much more consequence for him to ascertain when he has received the infection; and if so, the method he ought to pursue, in order to obtain a safe and perfect cure; for few, *very few*, whether of the faculty or otherwise, are so happy in the management of the *Lues Venerea* as it could be wished.—Waving, therefore, all useless introduction, it is intended only to point out the various modes by which it may be contracted; the symptoms by which a person may be convinced of having received the infection, the danger of improper treatment, and a safe, easy and certain mode of obtaining a cure.

Technical terms will be avoided as much as possible, and every necessary information delivered in the most plain and concise language; this little tract being intended for the instruction of the ignorant, and not for the criticising eye of the learned.

There

There is not, perhaps, amongst all the diseases to which human nature is subject, any attended with more dismal consequences than the venereal; and to add to its own attendant calamities, there is not any that has experienced worse treatment; the patient, in many cases, suffering more from the ignorance of the practitioner, than from the malignity of the disease, whilst the unhappy object of its rage seldom obtains even the compassion of his fellow mortals, since his sufferings are generally supposed to arise from the gratification of lust and inordinate passions.

The most *common* way of contracting this complaint being by coition, has affixed an idea of criminality on those infected with it, which frequently renders disguise necessary, and obliges the unfortunate patient to conceal his situation too long, or make application to those ignorant persons who promise a *speedy* and secret cure; but who in reality only fix the disease deeper in the system, and by hastily removing the *visible* symptoms, make that a confirmed case, and sometimes an incurable malady, which was at first only a slight infection. It is scarce possible for even the first stage of this disease to be cured effectually and speedily at the same time; those patients are deceived therefore who are taught to believe it. “Two or three weeks, (says an eminent physician) and sometimes five or six are necessary to carry off a gonorrhœa, even by the most proper treatment;” for the time necessary to eradicate the infection depends upon such a variety of circumstances that it is impossible to fix any precise period.

It is much to be lamented, however, that disguise in this case should be so often thought necessary, not only as it renders a cure more difficult, but because the disease *may* be communicated to the innocent as well as to the guilty, as will presently be shewn.

OF THE
VENEREAL INFECTION.

NOTWITHSTANDING the variety of treatises which have been published on this subject, no more is known concerning the nature of the venereal poison than about that of the small-pox, or any other contagion. It has not yet been discovered, whether the poison has different degrees of acrimony and volatility, or whether it is always the same in its nature, varying only with regard to the particular part to which it is applied, or according to the different habit or constitution of the person who receives the infection.

How long the venereal poison may lurk in the body before it produces any sensible effects, is a matter of equal uncertainty. There are few practitioners but what must have observed instances of its remaining dormant for weeks, or even months; nay some have asserted it to have broke out with unequivocal symptoms after remaining harmless for half a year. These, however, are rare instances, as in general the first symptoms appear on the second, third or fifth day after impure coition.

Whilst

Whilst mankind in general are easily affected by this poison, there are some few who seem to be altogether unsusceptible of the contagion, and who run every risk without suffering in the smallest degree. Some are more liable to be infected than others, seemingly of the same habit; and those who have been once infected appear to be more liable to catch the disorder a second time, than those who never were infected before. The same difference is observable in the progress made by the disease after the patient is infected. In some the progress is slow, and the disease appears scarcely to gain any ground, while in others it advances with the utmost rapidity, and soon produces the most terrible symptoms.

Two causes, indeed, might be assigned for the mildness or malignancy of the symptoms; viz. the constitution of the person receiving the infection, and the virulency of the virus received. Persons who have been used to live regular and of a good habit, one might suppose, would be subject to fewer as well as milder symptoms, than those whose fluids are in a gross and corrupt state; but this not being always the case, we may conclude that in such patients, a severity of symptoms is occasioned by the malignancy of the venom received, which is sometimes of so corrosive a nature, as to penetrate immediately into all parts where it comes.

OF COMMUNICATING THE DISEASE.

THIS complaint differs indeed from most others, because that *they*, both acute and chronical, may arise from air, diet, violent exercise, sedentary life, &c. whilst *this* must be contracted by familiar communication, and though an abuse or regulation of the non-naturals will exasperate or moderate the symptoms, yet it is not in the power of them to produce the distemper. The venereal matter must be applied in a fluid state, either to a wound, ulcer, or some part where the mucus is very soft, as in the parts of generation, &c. but it may be communicated different ways, as experience has sufficiently evinced. All the modes of communication may, however, be ranked under the following heads :

1. By coition of an healthy person with another who is infected with a gonorrhœa, or ulcers on the genitals.

2. By the coition of an healthy person with one apparently in perfect health, but in whose genitals the poison lies concealed, without having yet produced any bad symptoms. So that a person who has, perhaps, received an infection two or three days before any symptoms appear, may, during that time, and often does, infect another, without knowing themselves to have the disease.

3. By sucking, in which case the nipples of the wet nurse may be infected by venereal ulcers in the mouth of the child ; or the nipples of the nurse being infected, will occasion venereal ulcers in the child's mouth, nose or lips.

4. By

4. By any part of the body, whether covered by the cuticle or not, being exposed to the contact of the venereal poison ; by kissing, touching, &c. especially if the parts so exposed have been previously excoriated, wounded, or ulcerated, by any cause whatever. From this cause venereal ulcers frequently arise in the scrotum or thighs ; and there are some well-attested instances where the infection took place in the hands of surgeons and midwives. They have likewise been produced in the nostrils, eyelids and lips of persons who had touched the genitals either of themselves or others, affected with the disease, and then rubbed their nostrils, &c. with their fingers, without previously washing their hands. Laying in the same bed with a person infected, who hath venereal eruptions on the skin, will likewise occasion the contraction, the warmth of the body opening the pores, and the infected matter being thereby absorbed.

5. By wounding any part of the body with a lancet or knife infected with the venereal virus.—Van Swieten relates several instances of the Lues being communicated by carelessness in cleaning the instrument used in bleeding or scarification.

6. Children may likewise be *hereditarily* afflicted, that is, receive the infection from their parents ; in which case they are sometimes born with inflammations of the skin, &c. but though there should be no appearance for some days, yet in about a week eruptions with brownish spots or scabs, degenerating into ulcers, arise about the mouth, nose, forehead, head, and often over the whole body.

It must be allowed that the disorder generally discovers itself first in those parts by which the infection was received; so that if the mouth or lips are first affected, it is to be supposed the virus was received by kissing, or (if an infant) by sucking a disordered nurse, &c. &c.

But the following is, perhaps, one of the most extraordinary instances upon record, of the propagation of this dreadful malady: "On the 22d of April, 1785, a young child belonging to William Parsons, on Milford-Hill, Salisbury, died of the *Lues Venerea*, after a lingering illness. It appears that in the absence of its parents, it had frequently been intrusted to the care of an old blind woman, who suffered it to pass into the hands of an unhappy female labouring under that distemper, and who unintentionally communicated the infection by means of *chewing some victuals* for it."

A very remarkable instance will be found amongst the cases hereafter inserted, of a person receiving the infection from the seat of a privy.

Various therefore are the ways by which this contagion may be contracted; however, the most frequent mode being by unlawful embraces, and consequently the symptoms more generally arising about the genitals, it will be proper to dwell a little upon the description of the three different stages of the disease, and its various symptoms.

The first is that while the disorder may be deemed doubtful, or when, from the symptoms abating, by the application of emollients and a cooling regimen, it is evidently not venereal.

The second stage is when the symptoms may fairly be pronounced venereal, and yet deemed *local*.

And the third is the confirmed *Lues*, when the virus being actually received into the blood, mixes with the several secretions, and circulating through every part, taints the whole habit.

OF THE

FIRST, OR GONORRHŒA STAGE.

ALTHOUGH, in the present age a virulent running is one of the most frequent circumstances to be met with in practice, and few persons are infected but what perceive this to be one of the first symptoms of infection; yet the same indications and consequences are not always the effect thereof. For in many cases, gentle cooling medicines, an emollient bath, and a simple injection will carry off the infection in a few days; whilst in others, it frequently happens that the inflammation increases, more alarming symptoms appear in a little time, notwithstanding the application of cooling medicines; and if the running be checked by injection or from any accidental cause, before the infection is totally subdued, a swelling of the testicles, a bubo, or some other alarming attendant is produced. It is, therefore, very evident, that all cases of gonorrhœa are not venereal. It has, indeed, been but too common a practice to treat all cases as *venereal*, wherever a gonorrhœa has been

been the prevailing symptom ; whereas there are, strictly speaking, THREE kinds of gonorrhœa, viz. 1. The simple or benign gonorrhœa, which will be treated of hereafter ; 2. The *virulent* gonorrhœa, or Clap, *not* venereal ; and 3. The *venereal* gonorrhœa, properly so called.

It appears to be owing in a great measure, to the want of making a proper distinction between the two last-mentioned species, that so much harm hath been done by the administration of Mercury ; which (however successfully employed in the chancre, or second stage of the venereal disease) is very improper in this stage, and in the virulent gonorrhœa not venereal is manifestly injurious. Perhaps no criterion is yet discovered whereby to ascertain, on its *first* appearance, whether this discharge is to be pronounced a *virulent* or a *venereal* gonorrhœa ; therefore in what I call the First, or Gonorrhœa stage, I include not only that which is strictly venereal, and which is succeeded or accompanied by chancres, &c. but also the gonorrhœa virulenta, where no such symptoms succeed ; or in short, all the different species of this disease which are communicated by a sound person having connection with an infected one, and in which the first symptom is a discharge from the urethra. Because, in the first place, there is no certain mode of distinction ; 2dly, they all arise from the same *apparent* cause, viz. impure coition ; and lastly, the same mode of treatment is necessary, even if it be venereal, in this stage of the disorder.

SYMPTOMS.—The virulent gonorrhœa appears sometimes within six hours, and at other times perhaps not till four, five, eight or ten days after infection; and instances have been known of months elapsing before any symptoms appeared; the quicker or slower progress of the virus may naturally be supposed, therefore, to have a great dependence on the activity of the received miasma, or the patient's habit of body, or perhaps both.

The first observable symptom is generally an agreeable sensation in the whole or greatest part of the urinary passage; probably no discharge is then observable; but an itching, with a small degree of pain in the genitals, generally precedes a running, which distilling from the urethra occasions a small degree of titillation, particularly at the time of making water. In the most favourable degree of infection the spots on the linen appear of a kind of water-colour; as the disorder advances fresh symptoms arise, and the former ones become more violent: The running gradually changes both in colour and consistence, and becomes yellow, greenish, and sometimes streaked with blood. There is an inflammation and swelling about the orifice of the urethra; the erection becomes painful, involuntary, more frequent and lasting than when natural, and most troublesome when the patient is warm in bed. All the symptoms become more intense as the disorder arrives towards its height: The heat of urine is so extremely acute, that the patient dreads making water, though he feels a constant desire for it, and yet it is rendered but by a few drops, and that with the greatest difficulty.—Heat, pain, and

and a sense of fullness is felt about the seat ; the running is sharp and plentiful ; and it is accompanied, perhaps, by swelled testicles, or some of the following disagreeable symptoms :

Phymosis, which is a constriction of the prepuce over the glans, which prevents its being drawn backwards.

Paraphymosis, on the contrary, is when the prepuce is constricted behind the glans, and cannot be brought forward.

Chordee is a painful contraction of the under part of the penis at the time of erection, and then only, the sensation being as if it was pulled down with a cord.

Buboes. The general seat of these swellings or tumours is in the groin. In the beginning the patient feels a stiffness in the groin, particularly in walking ; the swellings at length appear, which are sore if touched, hard, and gradually increasing become painful and inflamed ; the shape of a bubo is round or oblong, and its size various, sometimes as large as an egg, and sometimes considerably larger. Venereal buboes are of two kinds ; sometimes they arise solely from the contagion passing directly to the affected gland, and there fixing itself. From the discharge being too small, or the unseasonable application of styptic and astringent injections, whereby the virus which ought to have been discharged by a gleet is injudiciously suppressed, a bubo often arises, and is then a symptomatical disease ; but if it arises without any late infection, it is then a sign of a confirmed *Lues*, of which more hereafter.

The above symptoms, altho' generally supposed to be evident marks of a *venereal* infection, are, nevertheless, sometimes doubtful; for they may all arise from a *virulent* gonorrhœa, *not* venereal.

Females may sometimes mistake the first appearance of this complaint for the Fluor Albus; but in the latter the discharge is much greater, nor is it often attended with that heat, smart and inflammation, experienced in venereal cases.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Some people (from what motive I will not pretend to determine) inveigh strongly against the *parade*, as they falsely term it, of application for advice in these cases. But he only betrays his ignorance who asserts that the most copious *general* instructions may not in *particular* instances require some alteration; and he must be a bigot indeed, as well as destitute of at least all *practical* knowledge, who believes any medicine to be so perfectly efficacious in itself that its operations cannot receive any assistance from the experience of a judicious practitioner. Who then should a patient under a course of any public medicine apply to in particular circumstances but to the person whose situation ought to enable him to give the information required? If we employ what is called a regular bred practitioner, we naturally expect him to be answerable for his mode of treatment in *every* disease; and whatever station in the community a person may formerly have filled, when he becomes the proprietor of *one* secret prescription, which may affect the health and lives of thousands of mankind, surely it becomes his duty to make the effects and operations of such medicine his particular study

study, and to enable himself to give every possible assistance to the intrinsic value of his remedy. If he does not perform this duty he does not deserve the confidence of the public; and it is but a miserable consolation to a patient who wishes to be informed of some particular circumstance, to be told, "I make the medicine agreeable to the recipe, but I know nothing further."

But to return. As the immediate personal application is not always either convenient or agreeable, it may not be improper to add a few instructions for those not sufficiently acquainted with the proper mode of conducting themselves after infection; for though the elegant medicine herein recommended removes the most disagreeable symptoms without any other application, yet proper measures may be taken to prevent the rapidity of the malady before it may be convenient to obtain that remedy; and as private interest ought always in some degree to give way to general utility, it is my wish to put every patient who depends on me for relief to as little expence as possible, by giving him every information that may hasten a cure.

And first it will be necessary to caution the reader against applying styptic injections to check the running; for if the discharge be imprudently stopped, before the infection be carried off by medicines which cleanse the parts and evacuate the poison, a confirmed pox will be the consequence.

"It is but fair to acknowledge (says an eminent writer) that where there is virulence in a gonorrhœa, our art cannot cure it speedily and *effectually* at the same time. Therefore

fore the patient ought not to expect, nor the physician to promise it."—There is danger of the disorder being carried into the habit by every thing which stops the discharge before the infection be removed; and this stoppage may be occasioned by violent exercise of any kind, hard labour, strong purging, catching cold, or a fever fit, while under a course of physic.

To expedite the cure is to allay the inflammation, appease the heat of urine, soften the juices, and lubricate the passage of the urethra. For this purpose as soon as a person has reason to suspect himself infected, and has not convenience to apply for advice or proper remedies, he should strictly observe a cooling regimen, avoid all high seasoned or salted provisions; he should drink plentifully of barley water, milk and water, whey, linseed tea, &c. take care of cold, beware of venereal enjoyments, and avoid all violent exercise. He should keep his body gently open, but by all means avoid strong drastic purges. A little cream of tartar will sometimes answer the purpose; or he may send to an apothecary for the following, which I have always found to be very proper:

Lenitive Electuary, one ounce.

Jalap and Rhubarb, of each two scruples.

Nitre, four scruples.

Simple Syrup, q. s. for an electuary.

Of this he may take about the size of a nutmeg, once, twice or thrice a day as he finds it necessary to keep his body laxative. By these means he will be better prepared for the operation of proper remedies.

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On the first symptoms of inflammation, he should get milk and water of a moderate warmth, in a half pint or pint stone vessel, and soak the penis well in it two or three times a day, particularly at night; and after each soaking if he perceives any particular inflammation, he should there apply a little elder ointment, which he may get at any drug-gift's or apothecary's. It will also be of infinite service if a little milk and water or linseed tea be injected up the urethra, or urinary passage, at the same time.

If this method be observed on the first appearance of any inflammatory symptom, it will greatly lessen the virulence of the complaint, and consequently render a cure more easy to be obtained.

Those whose situations will not permit them to get milk, must use water only, but it must be warm.—**FEMALES** should get a sponge, and bathe and foment the part well.

Should these not be found sufficient to answer the intention, the following fomentation will be proper, especially if the patient is troubled with a chordee:

Take Elder and Chamomile flowers, of each half an ounce.

Marshmallow leaves, an handful.

Linseed, half an ounce.

Boil these ingredients in three pints of water till reduced to a quart, then strain it off and foment the part well with it two or three times a day.

In case of stranguary,

Take Gum Arab. powder

Crem. Tart. of each equal parts.

Mix them and take a tea spoonful two or three time a day in a little water.

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In all stages, and in every symptom, cleanliness of the parts is to be *particularly* observed ; and in case of Phymosis, a syringe must be introduced between the foreskin and the nut, so as frequently to inject a little milk and water.

The patient should be particularly careful against stopping to evacuate urine in the open air ; for although this is apparently of little signification, it is not uncommon for the cold air to occasion a sudden check to the running, and a bubo or swelled testicle to be the consequence.

By all means avoid all such remedies as are promised to stop the running immediately. It is usual with many practitioners to apply astringent injections ; but whenever the discharge is unseasonably restrained, and the virulent matter thereby blocked up, before the infection is totally carried off by medicines that cleanse the parts and evacuate the poison, a confirmed *lues* will certainly be the consequence ; for reason alone sufficiently points out that if humours flow to any particular part and find no passage for their running off, they must swell the parts more ; therefore stopping fluxes ought to be one of the last intentions put in execution, and a virulent gonorrhœa ought never to be stopped till proper revulsions are made and correctives have preceded : then, *and then only* may corroborants be applied.

A celebrated writer on this subject defines the venereal virus to be " an extremely fine, volatile, saline fluid, subtil, attractive, corrosive, and very penetrating." No one, perhaps, will question the truth of this definition. Now it may easily be conceived how readily a fluid of this nature

is absorbed through the pores of such a soft and sensible part as the penis, during the local heat in the act of coition. It is natural to suppose that as the heat abates, the pores gradually close, and by that means shut up this infectious fluid. The human body being so framed as to have a general tendency to throw off whatever is injurious to health, it is the duty of a medical practitioner to observe which way nature points, and to *assist* instead of *counteracting* her intentions.

It may, therefore, justly be asked, whether it be prudent to interrupt the progress of nature in her intentions of the virulent gonorrhœa?—If before the heat *in coitu* be totally abated, and the pores closed, a proper detergent was made use of, experience proves that infection might be prevented; but after the virus has been absorbed, and nature has shewn which way she wishes to free herself, it is certainly wrong to counteract her. This is further confirmed by considering that in the species of infection where there is no discharge, a cure is always more difficult; and also that if the discharge be too small, a bubo is generally the consequence.

It is not here to be understood, as objecting to all kinds of injection whatever, for it is not the *mode*, but the *composition* and premature use thereof, that is censured. Injections are proper: Even in the most inflammatory state emollient and anodyne ones are useful; and it frequently happens that a gleet will remain, after the most judicious, treatment, which can only be stopt by an astringent injection.

An attention to these particulars in order to abate or lessen the local symptoms, and at the same time taking regularly
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the Parisian Vegetable Syrup, in order to eradicate the infection, will, if taken at an early period, generally put a check to the disease in this stage; but it commonly happens to patients who have been repeatedly infected with this disorder that a gleet will remain even after the most proper treatment: It is therefore of the utmost consequence for the patient to be assured of the venereal virus being eradicated. For this purpose the following are recommended as the most certain methods:

When the matter of the running is soft and well digested; when the inflammation, smart of urine, and shooting pains are entirely subdued; when the penis is so free from all pain that it will bear to be squeezed, handled, or the glans griped, without any complaint of foreness, more than is usual from a rough handling that member; when the patient is free from involuntary erections, and the matter is tenacious and ropy; and above all, if there are the appearances of little threads of matter resembling vermicelli floating in the urine as soon as made, or the stains on the linen become of small extent, not bigger than a pea, the gleet may safely be suppressed by a mild injection.

OF THE
SECOND OR CHANCER STAGE.

IF the disorder be what is termed a *virulent* gonorrhœa *not* venereal, it will most assuredly be carried off by the mode of treatment already prescribed, without any further symptoms arising; but if it be a *venereal* gonorrhœa, it will sometimes happen, that after an increasing inflammatory state of some days, secondary symptoms will appear.

It will be urged that a chancre is frequently the *first* token to a patient of his having received the infection, and in that case, cannot be called the *second* stage. This must be granted; but it is here called the second stage, because, it is in general preceded by an inflammation and discharge. It is likewise a criterion whereby to determine the disease to be venereal, and to judge of the propriety and necessity of administering mercury, which can never safely be done if there are none of the secondary symptoms.

It will be necessary, however, before entering into the particulars of this stage, to observe, that during a course of the Vegetable Syrup, the use of Mercury is not deemed *necessary*; but as this treatise is written for general use, and will therefore probably fall into the hands of many who may, either not have the opportunity of procuring the Syrup, or else be prepossessed in favour of the specific quality of Mercury, this work would not have been thought sufficiently perfect and useful, unless such persons were instructed *how* and *when* to apply that remedy with propriety, and safety.

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SYMPTOMS

SYMPTOMS and INSTRUCTIONS.—*Chancres* appear at first like a little erysipelatous inflammation, with itching. They resemble the ulcers in the mouth, commonly known by the name of *cankers*, and though they may appear on any part of the body, are mostly on or near the pubes : There arise from the inflammation little red pimples, filled with a transparent fluid, sometimes becoming white ; upon these breaking small spreading stubborn ulcers are formed, which are painful, inflamed, sore and unequal at the bottom, with hard, ash coloured edges, covered with whitish sloughs.

Chancres as well as ulcers of all kinds, should be kept clean by washing frequently in milk and water. If the discharge from the urethra be little or none, these should not be healed up too hastily ; but if they remain obstinate and the edges become callous, sprinkle a little red precipitate thereon after the washing, and apply a little dry lint.

Chrysalines are small thin bladders, filled with a clear transparent liquor, and are lodged on the prepuce. The fluid being let out, they are seldom attended with any disagreeable consequences.

Bubo—This symptom will arise in every stage of the disorder. They seldom happen any where but in the groin, but instances have been known of their arising in the armpits. They generally tend very slowly to suppuration ; it is therefore the best method to endeavour at dispersing them. —The Vegetable Syrup generally will have this effect of itself ; but those who think it necessary, or wish to hasten the cure, may rub in about a dram of mercurial ointment

every

every night, not upon the bubo, but in the inside of that thigh. But if nature particularly points out a suppuration, and by the increase of inflammation that state seems approaching, the sooner it is completed, the more perfect and satisfactory will be the cure. The common bread poultice may be applied warm, or if that cannot be complied with, a soft plaister with galbanum upon it.—Purging must, in this latter case, be forborn, and the diet may be more generous.

Swelled Testicles.—This symptom arises either in the first or second stage, particularly when the running is unseasonably checked, by cold, hard drinking, strong violent purges, violent exercise, or the too early use of astringents.—Bleeding is sometimes necessary in this symptom, if the inflammation runs high. Fomentations are of singular service. Poultices of bread and milk, softened with a little oil or elder ointment, are proper, and ought constantly to be applied when the patient is in bed. When he is up, the testicle should be kept warm, and supported by a bag truss, or by a cloth or handkerchief, which may easily be contrived so as to prevent the weight of the testicle having any effect.

Phymosis and *Paraphymosis* in this stage too commonly conceal ulcers, therefore ought to be kept perfectly clean with a syringe; and in some cases it is necessary to have the glans set at liberty by an incision.

In all the above cases, a strict and regular attention to administering the vegetable syrup is to be observed, either with or without the addition of remedies above recommended.

But if by neglect, improper treatment, the virulence of the infection, or from any other cause, the disorder is not stopped, a confirmed *Lues* ensues, when the virus being actually received into the blood, mixes with the several secretions, and circulating through every part, taints the whole habit.

OF THE
THIRD OR CONFIRMED STAGE.

IF a person having received the infection, attended with its local symptoms, be properly cured, the complaint never returns without a fresh infection; but if through negligence of the patient, or improper treatment in the practitioner, the disorder is not happily ended in its local stage, instead of a Gonorrhœa, a *Lues Venerea* is the consequence; and the disorder returns perhaps a long time after, with an aggravation of some or all its former symptoms, and a numerous tribe of additional ones.

The signs of a confirmed *Lues* are pains in the head and joints, which are particularly troublesome in the night, and when the patient is warm in bed; scabs and scurfy eruptions in various parts, particularly about the mouth, upon the forehead and temples, behind the ears and spreading upon the head, of a yellowish colour, resembling a honey-comb; by degrees these spread over other parts of the body; and in time the pustules are covered with broad crusty scabs, that destroy the roots of the hair, and baldness is the consequence.

consequence. When these eruptions scale off they leave a mark behind nearly of a chocolate colour. Corroding ulcers are sometimes formed, which beginning about the throat gradually creep by the palate towards the cartilage of the nose, which they destroy; the gums become ulcerated, the breath offensive, and the whole fauces painful and inflamed. Sometimes these ulcers eating through the bone, a passage is formed from the mouth to the nose.

Venereal ulcers happen upon the palms of the hands, soles of the feet, behind the ears, in the inside of the lips, or about the anus, which are attended with great soreness and pain, and a thin matter oozes from them.

If the venereal matter falls on the ears it occasions a ringing noise, pain, thickens of hearing, and sometimes total deafness, whilst the internal substance of the ears becomes exulcerated, and a caries of the bones follows.

If it falls on the eyes, the eye-lids are rough, the eyes affected with pain, itching, and inflammation, dimness of sight, sometimes total blindness, and a discharge of a sharp watery humour.

Sometimes excrescences arise in the middle of bones; their spongy ends become brittle and easily break, or they are soft and bend like wax. Hard moveable tumours, like the King's evil, are formed in the neck, arm-pits, groin, &c. and sometimes the periosteum swelling becomes hard, and forms those tumours called *nodes*.

Nocturnal pains—that is acute pains in the arms, shins, joints, and particularly in the head, which come on while in bed, and go off towards the morning, generally torment

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Venereal ulcers happen upon the palms of the hands, soles of the feet, behind the ears, in the inside of the lips, or about the anus, which are attended with great soreness and pain, and a thin matter oozes from them.

If the venereal matter falls on the ears it occasions a ringing noise, pain, thickness of hearing, and sometimes total deafness, whilst the internal substance of the ears becomes exulcerated, and a caries of the bones follows.

If it falls on the eyes, the eye-lids are rough, the eyes affected with pain, itching, and inflammation; dimness of sight, sometimes total blindness, and a discharge of a sharp watery humour.

Sometimes excrescences arise in the middle of bones; their spongy ends become brittle and easily break, or they are soft and bend like wax. Hard moveable tumours, like the King's evil, are formed in the neck, arm-pits, groin, &c. and sometimes the periosteum swelling becomes hard, and forms those tumours called *nodes*.

Nocturnal pains—that is acute pains in the arms, thighs, joints, and particularly in the head, which come on while in bed, and go off towards the morning, generally torment

the patient in this stage of the disease. Though some of these are superficial, yet often they are deep fixed, and greatly resemble gouty and rheumatic pains.

Chancres.—These are a symptom in the first stage; but in the confirmed state they are generally more callous, are in clusters, and commonly attended with ulcers in the throat, nocturnal pains, &c.

Buboes.—If these arise any length of time after infection, and are accompanied by sore throat, venereal ulcers, &c. they may be deemed a sure sign of a confirmed case.

There are symptoms peculiar to the fair sex, as an overflowing or a suppression of the menses, the whites, scirrhus or cancer of the breasts, hysteric affections, inflammation; abscess, scirrhus, gangrene, ulcer or cancer of the womb; they are frequently barren or subject to abortion; or if they bring children into the world, they are perhaps half rotten.

It is not to be supposed, that *all* these symptoms are always to be met with at the same time, or in the same patient, in either stage; but so many being described, a person may be enabled to judge from the different appearances this disorder puts on, whether he has not just grounds to suppose his complaint to be venereal.

To the aforementioned symptomatical catalogue, dreadful as it is, might be added many others, for this direful malady frequently puts on the appearance of other disorders, and hence many unfortunate persons labour for years under afflictions originating from a venereal cause, mistaking them for gout or rheumatic pains; also palsies, convulsions, asthmas, &c. may all arise from a venereal taint, for there is
scarcely

scarcely any distemper that has put on so many different shapes, or been attended with such a variety of symptoms; and if proper relief be not timely obtained, the vital as well as natural and animal functions are depraved; the body becomes emaciated and unfit for motion; and the unfortunate victim awaits with impatience the kind messenger of death, to put a period to his miserable existence.

AS the faculty in general have recourse to mercurial preparations in this complaint, and as most of the compositions sold under different titles of pills, drops, tinctures, &c. have *Mercury* for their basis, it may be proper to set forth the danger and inefficacy of that destructive mineral.

There are not wanting sufficient authorities amongst medical practitioners, both ancient and modern, to prove the *inefficacy* of mercury in the cure of the venereal disease; and even those who are bigotted to its use, as the only specific in general practice, asserting it to be a safe medicine in the hands of a skilful practitioner, yet must acknowledge, that when applied by the inexperienced, it is always dangerous, and very often destructive.

The Greeks supposed this fluid to be corrosive and poisonous; it was first introduced into medicine by the Arabians externally against various cutaneous maladies. About the end of the 13th century it was in practice with some of the European physicians; but was not generally established till the beginning of the 16th century, when it began to be internally ventured on in venereal and some other diseases.

Quicksilver,

Quicksilver, it is true, *has* been given internally in many cases, without prejudice, even to a large quantity; but the external application of it hath very often proved injurious to those who in the venereal disease have made the unhappy experiment. A great many it hath proved suddenly destructive to; hath caused a tremor, insensibility, palsy, perpetual lameness to some; to others an ill and frequently incurable habit of body.

“ The cure by *Unction* (says Fernelius) is attended with much danger to the nerves, and rather eases the complaints by its cold stupefactive quality, than eradicates the fomes; and though the humours are drained away in large quantities, yet the distemper returns oftentimes, and the patient after MANY YEARS of his supposed cure, relapses and grows worse than ever.”

J. B. Montanus gives an account of a person, seized with an epilepsy immediately upon being anointed, and says, That if any receive a cure thereby it must be by accident.

Fallopious observes, that if the distemper be not at first subdued by Mercury, it will be useless to apply that remedy afterwards; and he gives instances of patients who had been anointed and nodes arising on the shin bones some years after, he opened them, and found the quicksilver in their pores.

And an eminent physician of our own times observes, that if mercurial ointment be rubbed upon a chancre, beginning bubo, &c. and repeated daily three or four times, it will remove the appearance of the disease from the *part*,
but

but it will drive it into the constitution. Also, that in a scorbutic or scrophulous habit, tainted with the venereal, if a small quantity of mercurial ointment be rubbed on any part of the body, it will in many instances produce a violent salivation, that in spite of all sorts of remedies will run on for several weeks, the patient reduced in strength, and the taint still remain, though the salivation has been so inordinate.

But however free from danger the use of quicksilver may be, some of its preparations are exceedingly poisonous; "but above all (says Dr. Allen) the *corrosive sublimate*.—This, like raging fire, catches and destroys all before it."

Instances are given by ancient writers, of persons suddenly dropping down dead on the administration of mercurial pills; and many of them declare mercury to be a poison used in any form whatever, being injurious to the nerves, by its cold stupefactive quality inducing tremors, palsies, convulsions, and a train of the most baneful nervous symptoms. These notions, however, would now be deemed enthusiastic and absurd, as no doubt but mercury has frequently been administered to advantage; yet it requires a great deal of skill, both in the disorder and the preparation, to render it safe and productive of good effects.

It is no uncommon case for patients under very eminent practitioners, to be pronounced perfectly cured, the symptoms having totally disappeared, and yet the disease will unexpectedly return again, perhaps with greater rage and violence than before. This generally proceeds from wrong measures taken at first; for there is a material difference
between

between *destroying* the virus, and obliging the symptoms to *disappear*. A few doses of calomel mixed with the common purging pill, by weakening the spring of the fibres, will, in many instances oblige the disorder to disappear and retreat into the habit ; but the virus is not thereby destroyed ; it only lurks in the blood, and must consequently break out again as soon as the solids have recovered their former tone and vigour.

A very eminent and ingenious practitioner a few years back published a pamphlet, recommending a saline preparation of mercury, which being rubbed with a sufficient quantity of any mild powder, is applied to the mouth in small portions, where, by a proper degree of friction, it is absorbed immediately, and (he observes) produces its full effects upon the system, without doing injury to the stomach or bowels.—This, however, is a horrid method, and tho' it may possibly be found in some cases to answer the intention, yet its application is often attended with disagreeable effects, and its disadvantages have been found to more than counterbalance its advantages. The following case, will sufficiently illustrate the *inelegancy* (to give it no harsher epithet) of this method :

A gentleman with a recent infection was apparently cured by mercurials ; but some time after he was surprised by the appearance of a small very stubborn ulcer. To cure this, he applied the method of absorption above-mentioned, and persevered in it till his teeth became black and disagreeable, his breath was rendered so offensive that no person could
bear

bear to come within some yards of him, he was totally emaciated, but the ulcer was not removed, and his injured constitution dearly experienced the horrors and inefficacy of this application. He took only six bottles of the medicine recommended in the following pages : at the end of the third the ulcer was healed, and at the completion of the fifth his constitution was restored to a degree of astonishment.

Allowing, however, for a moment, that Mercury hath sufficient power to eradicate the venereal virus ; yet there are two substantial reasons for forbearing the use of it, where more safe and efficacious remedies may be had recourse to.

One objection to the use of mercury is, the danger to which the patient is exposed should he happen to take cold whilst under a course of it. Many persons are so negligent as to use mercurials without taking the least care either to avoid cold, or observe a proper regimen ; the consequence of such conduct must be obvious. The metropolis produces daily too many instances of the propriety of this objection : persons vend their diabolical compositions under various names, pretending that they may be taken without any confinement or restriction, being free from every dangerous quality ; when the fact is, they are “ mere vehicles of corrosive sublimate,” and if the unfortunate persons who get into their clutches by any accident take cold, they soon feel, and perhaps have reason never to forget, the fatal effects thereof. A judicious practitioner will administer mercurials with the utmost caution ; and give his patient particular

particular directions to avoid such danger, well knowing that without care the remedy often proves worse than the disease.

A second objection to the use of mercury is, that even a salivation does not evacuate it out of the system, and it is of so subtle a nature, that it is not possible to say how long it may lie dormant and imperceptible, yet its action be reproduced by many casual circumstances incident to the human frame; and in the course of practice variety of cases have been met with wherein a salivation hath returned after every effort hath been made to evacuate the mercury from the system. These assertions are not made merely by way of inveighing against mercury; but they are founded on practice as well as on the opinion of several of the most eminent of the faculty: Dr. Saunders, Dr. Brocklesby, Mr. Bromfield, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Perry have publicly declared themselves to the same effect; and two instances are particularly recorded; one of a person, who after salivation and an appearance of perfect recovery, caught cold in a shower of rain, had a second salivation in consequence, and died in a few days; the other of a young lady, who died of a second salivation, which caused a mortification.

Such evidence of the danger and inefficacy of mercury one would suppose sufficient to deter people from the use of remedies so hazardous even if skilfully administered; but particularly from applying in their distress to those ignorant persons who impudently sport with the lives of their fellow mortals.

TO be of service to our fellow creatures is one of the grand duties incumbent on mankind in general; and whether it is done by giving ease and health to the afflicted, relieving the distressed, or in whatever manner it is in our power to be of public utility, it is our duty to do it to the utmost of our abilities. It is necessary, therefore, after shewing the inefficacy of the general mode of treatment in venereal cases, to recommend a remedy that shall possess all the excellencies required, without any of the disagreeable qualities.

The venereal virus being "a fluid subtile, volatile, attractive, corrosive and penetrating," it requires a remedy at least equally subtile, volatile, and penetrating, whose actions may be extended into the most extreme parts of the vascular system, and counteract the malignant qualities of the infected virus. Such a remedy is to be found in the

PARISIAN VEGETABLE SYRUP,

Known as a universal remedy in all impurities of the blood, and particularly recommended as a cure for the venereal disease, however complicated the disorder or dreadful the symptoms, having effected many surprizing cures, not only in recent gonorrhœa and simple cases, but in old inveterate complicated cases, when salivation, antimonials, and the decoction of the woods have been tried to little or no purpose.

This elegant remedy is produced from vegetables only, without a single particle of mercury, or any pernicious article. It is agreeable to the taste, simple and uniform in its action, promoting moderately every evacuation, and

though so mild that it may be administered with safety to children at the breast, or women during every stage of pregnancy; yet it is so powerful and subtil, that there is no part of the human body which the particles of it do not reach, consequently there are no symptoms that escape its operation. The chyle being impregnated with it, it is conveyed into the most minute vessel: there are no glands which it does not pervade, no lamina of the bones between which it does not slide, and no capillary vessels which it will not penetrate.

The danger when injudiciously administered, and the frequent inefficacy of mercury in the venereal disease, have been allowed by medical writers the most respectable for candour and knowledge. Even those who are bigotted to its use, as being safe in the hands of a judicious practitioner, and insist on its being the **ONLY** specific in a confirmed case, must own, that in a recent infection mercury is not only unnecessary, but often prejudicial. Boerhaave asserts that "in gonorrhœas, lodged where the humours are scarcely perceptible, mercury never effects a cure; and it is absolutely ineffectual where the virus has gained ground, and is seated in the smaller vessels."—Buchan observes, that "if mercury be taken too early in a gonorrhœa it does mischief;" and Hunter seems of opinion, that after a certain quantity of mercury hath been administered in confirmed cases, the complaint, in many instances, is absolutely changed into a new disease, or complication, in which he acknowledges the efficacy of the Vegetable Syrup.

From

From the joint opinion of eminent writers, ancient and modern, therefore, we may justly infer, 1. That Mercury is by no means a specific for the venereal disease in any stage.—2. That in a recent infection it is injurious.—3. That in confirmed cases, where the virus has penetrated the minute vessels, mercury *cannot* effect a cure.—And 4. That in many cases where it is administered, it produces a disorder, which becomes the more inveterate the longer mercury is continued to be applied as a remedy.

If mercury be ever necessary, it is to remove some local or particular symptom, as a very obstinate chancre, phymosis, &c. but as many people have imbibed so strong an idea of the necessity of mercury in this disorder, it is proper to inform such persons, that the best and safest method of administering mercury is to rub about a dram of mercurial ointment in the inside of the thighs, every night at going to bed, at the same time taking this syrup regularly. The use of mercury is thus rendered not only safer, but much more efficacious; for the syrup enters into contact with it, carries it through those minute vessels in which its passage would otherwise be obstructed, and prevents those disagreeable consequences, which often ensue, from mercury continuing in the system after the disease hath been eradicated.—A gentleman of the faculty, of extensive practice in one of the universities, who has much administered and recommended this syrup, (and to whom alone I am indebted for this information) assures me, that by this method he hath been able to remove the most obstinate symptoms,

having never experienced a failure or disagreeable consequences.

Mercury being so hazardous a medicine, when unskillfully applied, young people should be extremely cautious to whom they apply, the first time of receiving the infection, as in general they too eagerly run to any person who promises speedy relief, and thereby often receive irreparable injury.

This medicine was originally published as a specific in scorbutic and venereal taints only, in which it has happily succeeded though of the most malignant nature, and where the strongest mercurials have failed.

In venereal cases, it cannot be sufficiently recommended, on account of its peculiar safety to the constitution—a property which gives it a superiority over all mercurial preparations whatever. In a recent case, it abates the inflammation, and carries off the offending humours. In confirmed ones, it gradually removes the most obstinate symptoms; and whenever the constitution has suffered from an imprudent use of mercury, this syrup is the only medicine that can be of service; for it acts as a restorative to the constitution, and removes those gouty, rheumatic and other pains, with which the patients are frequently afflicted, after other symptoms of the disease have entirely disappeared.

Such a remedy is particularly recommended to those unfortunate women who have been injured by the imprudence of their husbands, and have every reason to expect they shall bring into the world an infected offspring: In such a case, mercury cannot be administered without the greatest danger

danger both to the mother and child; but by taking this syrup, the mother may not only be herself freed from a dreadful complaint, but also be enabled to bring forth a sound and healthy offspring.

In the use of the vegetable remedy herein recommended, it is to be noted, as to the time required for perfecting a cure, that besides the degree of infection, the age and constitution of the patient, as also the addition of other acrimonious humours, is to be considered, so as to render it impossible to fix any certain time for a radical cure. In some constitutions where immediate application has been made, or when the precautions before recommended have been taken, three or four bottles have cured a recent infection, and in others it hath required six or eight; but there can be little doubt, by a proper attention to the directions, of effecting a cure; and as the restrictions required during its administration are only respecting regimen, violent exercise, and to abstain from venery, it may be taken without confinement or hindrance of business.

An observation is proper to be made here, which is equally applicable to any creditable public medicine: a person who has laboured under a violent disorder for many years, perhaps, and has probably in the course of that time suffered a great deal very patiently whilst under a regular practitioner; if he should think proper to try any *advertised* medicine, and it does not in a manner work a miracle, he gives it up, condemns the medicine, and villifies the proprietor; when probably if he had persevered but a short time longer, he would have found the relief he wished for.

In respect to the present medicine, it should be understood, that in many cases, not only perseverance is necessary, as it corrects and purifies the whole mass of blood and juices; but also that it is not uncommon for the patient to take half the quantity requisite for a radical cure before he *perceives any* benefit. This will be further exemplified in the annexed cases. From persons, therefore, who shall favour this medicine with an impartial trial an implicit obedience to the directions is expected.

“ I must make one remark here, as being of the utmost consequence, both for the satisfaction of the patient, and to my own reputation. It has been proved, in the former part of this work, that *mercury* may lie dormant a considerable time in the human body, and afterwards be accidentally brought again into action. In some of the following cures it will be seen that this vegetable remedy has had that effect in some old and obstinate cases, where a great deal of mercury had before been liberally administered, insomuch that my patients have been sometimes doubtful of the truth of my assurance, that there was no mercurial preparation in the syrup. Much pains too has been taken in order to persuade the public that this medicine was “ a mere vehicle of corrosive sublimate.” A judicious public need not be told how practicable it is, though at the same time how *illiberal*, to exhibit a bottle of Vegetable Syrup, *with corrosive sublimate*, and falsely to assert that it was the medicine of an opponent.

“ I not only declare, that in the composition of the genuine *Parisian* Vegetable Syrup, which is prepared only by me, there

there is not any mercurial preparation whatever, but I submit it to any impartial chymist to analyse; and in order that every patient may himself judge of the truth of my assertion, I have added to the end of this pamphlet, sundry methods of recovering mercury into its original shape; by which it may be easily known whether any preparation be mercurial.

J. HODSON.

Hatton-Garden.

C A S E S.

MANY treatises have been written upon the Venereal Disease, but very few of the authors of such publications have endeavoured to point out to youth the dismal consequences which sometimes attend that dire complaint, and earnestly engage them to shun even the chance of contracting the miserable disease, by avoiding all illicit communication. The reason is obvious; these treatises being written chiefly with a view to recommend their own practice and mode of treatment, instead of warning mankind of the danger, they have absolutely encouraged them to it, by setting forth the ease and certainty of a cure; and few, very few, if any, have had candour enough to confess, that in some instances, no remedy hath been discovered which could effect a cure; in many the remedy applied hath proved as fatal as the disease, and thousands though cured, perhaps, of the disease in the body, have a sting left behind, which can be cured only by the "Great Physician" of returning Prodigals.

Therefore

Therefore although in some of the following and a variety of other cases, cures have been effected by this syrup, when the patient hath been bereft of every hope of obtaining relief; let it not be presumed from thence, or from any extraordinary instance, that there is no case so desperate but what a cure may be relied on as a certainty.

There have been instances, no doubt, when the patient has had every medical assistance possible, and yet hath fallen a sacrifice to the wretched disorder. Nay instances are recorded, where the progress of the infection has been such that in a few *hours* a mortification hath taken place. If, then, this treatise falls into the hands of any young reader, who hath never yet been tainted with this sore disaster, Let him here take warning! Let him not presume too much on his own constitution because of the wonderful efficacy of this syrup! Let him avoid the necessity of applying to it. *Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright: At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder: Thine eyes shall behold strange women, and thine heart shall utter perverse things.*

An elderly gentleman applied three days only after infection; the symptoms he informed me appeared within twelve hours after coition, upon which he had taken some gentle opening medicines by way of precaution. The parts were much inflamed, and the discharge great and much discoloured. He obtained a radical cure, however, by three bottles.

A young man who had some years since gone through a course of mercurials for a venereal infection was discharged from

from the hands of the faculty as cured. When he applied to me he was covered with large pustules from head to foot, but particularly his arms and thighs. His whole body was emaciated, his strength nearly exhausted, and to all appearance a few weeks must have put an end to his miserable existence. He was immediately put upon the use of the Vegetable Syrup, and by eight bottles was made quite a new creature.

A servant to a gentleman in Westminster, who was of a relaxed constitution, and much injured by the quantity of mercury he had taken six months before, was troubled with violent pains in his shin bones, nocturnal pains, head ach, and had frequently eruptions in his face. Six bottles of the syrup made a compleat cure.

A gentleman who had undergone a course of mercurials ten years before, a few months after his discharge from the faculty discovered that his cure was not compleat. Having a particular aversion to advertised medicines, he submitted to the modes prescribed in regular practice, till he had spent upwards of 40*l.* without obtaining a radical cure. At length he applied personally to know if this Vegetable remedy would afford him relief. His complaint was highly complicated with the scurvy; his legs and arms were covered with pimples; he had violent itchings all over his body, particularly when warm in bed; on his back were several large pustules, and one small ulcer.—He received a radical cure.

A gentleman in the city had for upwards of sixteen months been afflicted with a malignant sore throat from a venereal cause; he was under a surgeon of eminence, and underwent mercurial courses repeated without effect, till he was so reduced that it was feared he was falling into a consumption. In this desperate situation he was recommended to the Vegetable remedy, from which he received a cure in about six weeks.

A gentleman

A gentleman near Fleet-street had been afflicted many years with an obstruction in the urethra, and had also an ulcer at the neck of the bladder. He had for a considerable time used bougies without effect, the passing of which frequently put him to such exquisite torture, that he was obliged to relinquish the use of them, and being in constant pain he almost despaired of ever obtaining relief. In this unhappy situation he entered on a course of the Vegetable Syrup; but though it was two months before his water came free, yet in about four his cure was entirely completed.

A Tradesman near Temple-bar, twelve years before his application to me received a venereal infection, for which he applied to a gentleman of extensive practice, and went through a course of mercurials without obtaining a cure. He therefore applied to other surgeons, many of them of the first eminence, and, (as himself expressed it) had taken his hat full of mercury, and in every mode in which the faculty could administer it. He had also taken several advertised medicines, and tried the antimonial method prescribed by the "company of surgeons." Disagreeable symptoms daily increased, and he had large nodes upon his arm which almost deprived him of the use of it. To this he had used an outward application which gave him some relief; and he had taken the decoction of the woods in large quantities. But finding no substantial benefit in any medicines he had taken, he had given up all hopes of a cure, and was with much difficulty prevailed on by a friend to apply to me. The most striking symptoms that now affected him were an ulcerated throat, nodes upon both legs and one arm, violent nocturnal pains, and hectic fever. I assured him that if he would put himself entirely under my direction, there could be no doubt of his obtaining a cure. He immediately did so, and was perfectly restored.

A gentleman who had been married upwards of two years applied to me in great anxiety, having a discharge and heat
of

of urine exactly similar to a fresh infection, though he declared it was five years since he had any venereal complaint, nor had he since his marriage taken any measures whereby he could receive a fresh infection. He related to me the method that his practitioner had pursued at the time he alluded to, and though so long a time had elapsed, and he was supposed to have been radically cured, all the present symptoms united to confirm my opinion that his complaint was venereal. He began the Syrup, but from the two first bottles he perceived no alteration, except that the heat of urine was a great deal abated. However, seven bottles made a perfect cure.

A woman about forty years of age, in the fourth month of her pregnancy, applied to me, complaining of a violent relaxation and also a schirrous tumour in her right breast. From several corroborating circumstances I judged the cause to be venereal, and after some little hesitation she confessed that her husband had injured her some time before, though she believed without knowing that himself was infected; that as soon as it was discovered, he had applied to a person, and they were both, as imagined, cured; but she had never been in health since, and had twice miscarried. The husband had but few disagreeable symptoms now, the chief being nocturnal pains, accompanied with violent prickings in the part of generation. The poor woman's constitution had suffered very much. The disorder of the body, added to the anguish of her mind, had rendered her truly an object of compassion. I immediately put them both upon a course of my Vegetable remedy, at the same time recommending a strict attention to regimen, and a regulation of the passions. The husband took only four bottles; the woman eight; and I had the satisfaction to experience the efficacy of my medicine in an extraordinary manner, the woman being since delivered of the child with which she was then pregnant, and which is perfectly free from any symptoms of the disease.

A young

A young man of an exceeding gross habit, had no symptoms till the eighth day after infection, which were then very mild. He took some of the electuary prescribed in the former part of this pamphlet, and then entered upon a course of the Syrup; but it took eight bottles to make a perfect cure.

A gentleman in whom the symptoms appeared within twelve hours after infection, though naturally of a moderate habit, took nine bottles to complete his cure. The symptoms were very virulent, accompanied with chancres, phymosis, &c.

To Dr. HODSON.

" Five months since I had the misfortune to receive a venereal infection, which made its first appearance in sharp pricking pains on the nut of the penis, no discharge, but red spots appeared, which were just beginning to ulcerate when I applied for some advertised drops and purging remedy. I continued the use of these medicines for four months, and though I had paid strict attention to the direction in every respect, I was in a worse situation than when I began taking them. The symptoms now were several lumps and foreness under and about the root of the tongue, sides of the throat and palate; all much swelled, and seemed at times that the under jaw was quite benumbed; pains in the groin and thighs, and violent itching of the penis. I have taken five bottles of your syrup, and beg to know whether I may depend upon a cure by persevering in it, as many of the symptoms are not yet removed." This case was extremely obstinate; but the gentleman obtained a radical cure, though it was some time first, for while he was under the mercurial medicines at first alluded to, he caught a violent cold.

" Necessity induces me to lay my case before you, a case which has baffled several physicians and surgeons, who are under the denomination of being the first of their profession in London. Last August I found myself infected with

with the venereal disease, upon which I made application to a surgeon, who gave me a preparation of mercury. I continued under his direction for three months, at which period I found myself some degrees worse than at my commencement; my throat was ulcerated in such a manner as to render me incapable of speaking to be understood, or taking the smallest nourishment without putting myself to the most excruciating pain. Then I made application to a second person, who gave me a different preparation, from which I did not receive the least benefit; again I applied to a third, who used me in like manner, this being about the 21st of December, when I was obliged to quit an employment I held, as being incapable of doing any thing. I was then admitted into an hospital, where I underwent a drenching of mercurial preparations for twelve weeks, which in fact had like to have sent me a journey I was yet ill prepared for. They all pronounced me in a decline, and never to recover. I am now quite debilitated. After the drenchings I have gone through my blood is still in the most corrupt state, as my hands are all breaking out, seemingly like the scurvy, and an inflammation with pimples on my private parts; inwardly exceeding weak, with a most violent cough, all of which I ascribe to my being treated in an injudicious manner."

In a much worse state than here described was this patient, when he was put upon a course of the Vegetable Syrup.—He took 20 bottles, accompanied by the sarsaparilla decoction with liquorice, barley-water, &c. and was restored.

A married woman in the country, about 34 years of age, of a weakly constitution, received a venereal injury. In a few days after she applied to her apothecary, who administered the usual remedies, and after having taken them about ten days, she was taken suddenly ill, occasioned by a severe cold caught whilst under mercurial medicines. Her head and face inflamed and swelled very much, and she was three weeks under the same gentleman in that

situation before she could continue his prescriptions for the original complaint. She then went under another course of medicines for one month, the disorder seeming rather to increase than diminish, being in continual pain, attended with cold and hot fits alternately. She took six bottles of the Vegetable Syrup, by which she was greatly recovered and her constitution much restored. The disease, however, was not yet subdued; she was therefore put under a regular course of the sarsaparilla decoction during the seventh and eighth bottles of the syrup; but being of a costive habit, she had hitherto taken occasionally a dose of salts recommended in the printed directions; which she had gradually increased to the quantity of an ounce and a half, without occasioning any extraordinary effects. She then very unadvisedly took (instead of what was recommended) a pennyworth of jalap; which operated so violently that it rendered her in a dangerous situation for about a week, and it was three weeks before she was so far recovered as to begin the syrup again. From these circumstances, the disorder had rather gained ground again. The principal symptoms now were ulcers in the womb, difficulty of urine, and a continual bearing down.—The syrup and decoction was begun again in small doses, and increased as the constitution would bear it.—When she had taken two more bottles, the costiveness was entirely removed, and her strength so much restored that she could take the full dose. She took five more bottles, and was by that perfectly recovered.

N. B. She had a hard spreading swelling on one side of her neck, which had been seven years increasing in size, and before taking the syrup was very much inflamed and painful. She had the advice of several of the faculty, who pronounced it to be a cancer; but the syrup entirely dispersed it.

A young gentleman of the strictest veracity applied for advice in a disorder of the genitals.—Upon examination, I found a violent inflammation, a copious discharge, attended with chancre, phymosis, chordee, and in short certain
 symptoms

symptoms of the second stage of a venereal infection.—It is very certain he never had any connection with a female, consequently he denied the charge. That it was venereal is beyond a doubt, and that he received the infection from the seat of a privy is very evident.—It appeared, that about a fortnight before, he had occasion, at an inn upon the road, for the privy, which a person had so recently left that the seat was warm; that he afterwards found upon the penis a very small quantity of whitish matter, which he wiped off with his shirt, and two or three days after the inflammatory state commenced.—He was treated as a venereal patient, and cured in a short time.—It would appear from this, that a person infected, not only with a plentiful discharge, but also perhaps with a chancre or ulcers, had accidentally discharged some of the matter on the edge of the seat, which being immediately received by a sound person, had conveyed a sufficiency of the virus, to communicate the infection.

“About three years since I had the misfortune to contract a venereal infection, which on applying to a surgeon was treated as a confirmed case, and the usual application of mercury was administered internally for upwards of six months, and was then pronounced cured, and entertained the same idea myself, as nothing remained in appearance to make me think otherwise. Since taking the mercury for the original complaint I have laboured under a very indifferent state of health, whether hurt by the mercury or any other cause I am not able to say; but my complaint for these two years past has been the piles, accompanied with a disagreeable restlessness in bed, disturbed sleep and lowness of spirits; and what is most extraordinary, about three weeks since, there appeared an itching about the glans, attended with a phymosis, and every morning a lodgment of a small quantity of white matter behind the nut, which made me think it a return of the old disorder, for I was convinced that it could not be a fresh infection, as I had avoided all occasions that might have caused it. I

immediately applied your Vegetable Syrup, and have entered upon the fourth bottle, when the inflammation is much abated, therefore hope by a little perseverance that I shall be quite restored."—Cured by eight bottles of all the symptoms.

" I have had the venereal disease for five years and a half. When I contracted it first I found no symptoms but a clear running. I have been taking mercury ever since I first contracted the infection, and have been salivated without any benefit. For two years I found nothing but the clear thin running, and then I found it all in my joints; they swelled very much: I could not turn in my bed without help. I took sweats and got better, but the pains in my joints still continued. In six months after I was again crippled, which continued for twelve months.—I have now pains in all my bones, the joints of my elbows and knees, and some of my fingers are so that I have but little use of them. My shoulders are so painful that it is with difficulty I can lift my arm up. Night pains very bad, and ulcers in my nostrils."—The above is the patient's own description at the time he entered upon the Vegetable Syrup.—By a long perseverance in the syrup, accompanied with the decoction of sarsaparilla, and being a month under Dr. Hodson's immediate inspection he was happily cured.

" Dec. 22. With the particulars of my case, which I promised you, I have sent you a hare and two brace of partridges, as some token of gratitude for the very essential service which you have done me.—In March last I caught the venereal infection for the first time in my life, and applied to the doctor who is always employed in our family. I took his medicines till July, but without benefit. I then applied to a surgeon, from whom I obtained considerable relief; but in the harvest (in the month of September) the weather being wet, I got a severe cold, and was dangerously ill, being confined to my room, for six weeks. I had a Doctor of advice attended me from whom I received
a great

a great deal of benefit. He told me the disorder was driven into my bladder, for I had such violent pain in making water that I could only make a few drops at a time, tho' always wanting. At this time I was recommended to apply to you, whose advice I have strictly followed. When I began your syrup, I was troubled with a sharp windy pain from my kidneys, all up my back and in my bowels, sickness at the stomach, pain in making water, pain in my head, up my temples and to my ears, a sore throat, and violent night pains.—I am very happy in being perfectly recovered by your medicines and instructions, and shall ever think myself under the highest obligations to you."

A gentleman going to America about nine years since, just before his departure contracted a venereal infection.—He concealed his case during the voyage, the consequence of which must be obvious. On arriving at Boston he applied to a surgeon, went through a course of mercurials with some benefit, and after using various other means obtained a cure; but in a fortnight after received a fresh infection.—Every method now tried proved ineffectual, and he returned to England after a few years, in a very emaciated state, having suffered as much from mercury and improper treatment as from the disease. Upon his arrival in England he retired to his estate in the west, and during 18 months took a great many advertised pills and drops without the desired effect.—The latter end of August he entered upon a course of this Vegetable Syrup. In about two months he was so far recovered as to come up to London, that he might be under the proprietor's immediate inspection to complete the cure; and in three months from the time he began upon the syrup he was radically cured, after having been afflicted nine years, except an intermission of a few weeks.

A gentleman afflicted with a venereal complaint had applied to a person of eminence in the profession, and being treated as customary in those cases, the symptoms disappeared, but in a short time broke out again. He applied to the

same practitioner, went through a course of mercurials, had the advice of a physician and was salivated. His constitution was thus very much injured, and he was so emaciated, that he was sent into the country to try the effect of the air and a milk diet. His strength being somewhat recovered, he returned to town, went through another course of medicine, and tried Mr. Clare's method of absorption by the mouth. He was near three years in that disagreeable state, and spent above 80 guineas to no good purpose, whilst the disorder had made a most dismal progress: His legs were much swelled, and his joints so painful that he was not able to walk; the palate of his mouth was affected, corrosive ulcers were destroying his lips and nose, and the smell of him was highly offensive to all around him. In this deplorable state, when his friends thought his recovery impossible, he began this Vegetable Syrup. From the first three or four bottles the swelling and pain in his joints seemed to increase, and he took nine bottles before he received much benefit. From this period he recovered rapidly, the pains abated, the swellings subsided, and he accompanied the syrup with the sarsaparilla decoction to the quantity of a pint a day. But (what is a strong proof of the danger of mercury, and corroborates the opinion that it may lie dormant in the system a long time and again be brought into action) when the patient was so far recovered as to get much into the air (of which he had been incapable for a considerable time before) he very incautiously changed his lodgings, and the day when this change took place being a general rain, he got wet through, and then imprudently went into his new bed, which proved to be damp, without taking the least precaution, or even changing his linen.—The severe cold occasioned by such misconduct, brought the mercury, so liberally administered by former practitioners, again into the most violent action, and rendered the patient the most deplorable object ever beheld.—Yet notwithstanding all these disadvantages, he was recovered to the enjoyment of a better state of health than he had for many years before.—N. B. He took upwards of two dozen bottles of the syrup.

To Dr. HODSON, No. 29, Hatton-Garden.

“ Two years since I laboured under a venereal complaint, which seemed to bid defiance to mercury in every shape. This disease raged with great violence till at last a bubo formed itself, and when ripe I suffered a lancet to be applied to it, and my surgeon continued his mercurials in such quantities that I began to think the remedy worse than the disease; at last I had recourse to your Vegetable Syrup, which cured me though in a long time. Five months ago, suspecting myself to be injured, and not having an opportunity of getting your syrup, I took mercurials from a physician, notwithstanding which I paid my addresses to the fair sex as usual; but at the end of two months I felt violent pains in the urethra, especially at the neck of the bladder, attended with constant discharge. I continued to ride on horseback a great deal, till a swelled testicle ensued, and I was compelled to keep my room till it got well. I then obtained your syrup, and found, after two bottles, a discharge of matter for a day or two, and when that ceased the pain in making water ceased also. I then fancied myself well enough to neglect a proper regimen, though I still continued the syrup, and went upon a hunting party for a week, during which I paid no attention to the disorder; but at the end of the week found a pain fixed in the place where I had a bubo two years ago, and as I had a plaister by me to apply in case of such a symptom, I accordingly applied it, and in a few days the pain left that spot and went to one of my testicles, where it continued more or less for some time; and having at different times taken a *wonderful* quantity of mercury, I began to fear I had injured my constitution very much. However when I had taken ten bottles of syrup, I should have thought myself well, but at times felt an aching pain, which lasted sometimes half the day, sometimes only a few minutes. I therefore took five bottles more quite regular, accompanying it with a quart of sarsaparilla decoction a day, and am now perfectly restored to health by 15 bottles of your syrup.”

To

To Dr. HODSON.

" Some time since I contracted an infection, and applying to a gentleman of the faculty of well-known ability, he adopted a plan of mercurials and powders, which I continued some time, but found the mercury instead of entering the constitution, passed off by stool. I then took it in smaller doses, but found it did not in the least affect the constitution. A month passed without the least check being given to the disorder: My surgeon then observed that it was a folly to be trifling with the pills any longer, and desired I would rub the size of a nutmeg of mercurial ointment every night in the inside of each thigh, till the whole was nearly absorbed. I continued this method for some time, and made no alteration in my common mode of diet. By degrees I found the discharge to be less in quantity, and to become more of a rosy nature, and I still continued the ointment, till one day I was taken with a violent shivering chillness, pains in the head and limbs, &c. These I looked upon as sure symptoms of having caught a violent cold, which I attributed to the use of the mercury; I immediately took near a pint of vinegar whey, which caused a violent perspiration, and next morning a dose of salts, by which I was much relieved; but that night my left testicle swelled to the size of an egg or larger, my teeth and gums became sore; my mouth, tongue and palate in a most tormenting state, my face much swelled, and violent pains in my jaw-bones; nor could I get a moment's sleep, the discharge of fetid saliva was so great; my breath also was tainted, my teeth black and filled with disagreeable excrement between, and, in short, I was in a compleat salivation. Resolving to use no more mercury, and seeing your advertisement in the papers (in which you assure the public that your Vegetable Syrup is perfectly free from mercury) I began a course of your medicine. I continued, however, in that uncomfortable situation ten days, during which I never went out of a warm room, but kept my body and head warm with flannel, bread and milk being my only diet, not being able

to bear any solids in my mouth. By continuing your syrup I got well, but this violent salivation had reduced me so low that it was some time first. When I got something better, I took the farfaparilla decoction according to your directions, and after that barley-water with liquorice."

A farmer near Cambridge, had a venereal complaint of ten years standing, complicated with an inveterate scurvy, for which he had been thrice salivated without effect; besides innumerable dreadful symptoms which cannot with delicacy be described: the lower part of his back was full of sinous ulcers, communicating with each other, and grown fistulous, with a caries overspreading the os sacrum. The nature of this disease had bent him almost double, and he had now kept his bed near twelve months, when the minister of the place applied to know if the Vegetable Syrup could afford relief. The trial was made, and the happy effects were most sudden and astonishing; for by the sole use of the Syrup, he was able in a fortnight's time to rise and dress himself, at the end of five weeks to walk round the village, and in a short time perfectly cured, to the amazement of the neighbourhood.

A soldier in the guards, was, from a venereal complaint of long standing, highly complicated with the scurvy, covered with large pustules and ulcers of a most sordid nature, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. The vulva and tonsils were almost entirely consumed with ulcers, and he was quite worn out with the most dreadful nocturnal pains. He had nodes on various parts, a slow hectic fever, and a continual head ach. He had undergone the torments of several mercurial courses, without effect, till he was emaciated to the highest degree, and looked upon as absolutely incurable. In this situation the unhappy man was put upon this syrup, by which he was perfectly cured.

A cabinet maker had laboured under a venereal complaint, highly complicated with the scurvy, upwards of six years. His body was covered with pustules of a putrid nature.

nature. There was a large foetid ulcer on the right leg, and a fistula in the perineum, through which the urine passed, and gave him exquisite pain. He had been twice salivated without effect, notwithstanding which dreadful symptoms, he was put under a course of this Vegetable Syrup. In the space of about seven weeks the ulcer in the leg was cured; at the end of two months all the putrid eruptions disappeared, in fourteen weeks the fistula was healed, and the urine passed through the natural channel.

A patient had laboured under a malignant venereal infection of ten years standing, during which he had undergone divers mercurial courses, and had been twice salivated without effect. He had large sordid ulcers in the throat, a considerable ulcer under the tongue, and a deep sinous one in the groin; his gums were almost eaten away, his teeth were become loose; nor had he swallowed any thing solid for some time; he had eruptions all over his body, was afflicted with a most violent head-ach, which at times almost took away his senses, and he laboured under nocturnal pains that deprived him of rest. The disorder had reduced him to a most emaciated state, and rendered him an object truly deplorable. In the above-mentioned situation he was put upon a course of the Vegetable Syrup, by the use of which in about a month he was enabled to swallow with a degree of ease, and in ten weeks every complaint was gradually removed, and the patient radically cured.

A gentleman in the country was afflicted with a violent head-ach at different times, nocturnal pains in the limbs, especially in the hips and legs, elbows and shoulder blades. He had nodes on each tibia; swellings towards night from the foot to the knee; a shivering like a fit of the ague, for two or three hours successively every evening, attended with a slow fever, which went off about two or three in the morning with a sweat. He had also a putrid discharge from the nose, a stinking breath, a nauseous spitting every morning, and had lost three teeth, which dropped out of their sockets. In this state he began a course of the Vegetable
table

table Syrup, which produced the most favourable symptoms; the pains greatly abated, he walked almost twenty miles with more ease than he could two before; he gained strength, activity, and a flow of spirits, the unremitting fever ceased, the pulse beat regularly, and he slept comfortably six or seven hours successively, which for a long time he had not done for a single hour. In about two months he was perfectly restored, and now enjoys an uninterrupted state of health.

Proper instructions to persons doubtful, respecting the true difference between venereal symptoms, and those often mistaken for them.

THIS is the most important article that can be recommended to the attention of any person who has ever been infected with this disease; for it commonly leaves such a depression upon the spirits, particularly where large quantities of mercury have been administered, that the patient is either driven to despair, or forced into the hands of ignorant pretenders, who put him under treatment for a complaint, of which, probably he had not the least symptom.

All eruptive disorders of the skin, if they happen without manifest cause, and obstinately elude the force of medicine, are signs of a venereal taint; but must be distinguished from disorders of the skin, which are critical, and not venereal; or from yellow or livid scorbutic spots, which abound most where other marks of a confirmed scurvy appear.

Ulcers of the throat, nose, palate, and gums, with rottenness of the bones contiguous, are often observed in an inveterate pox; but to distinguish these it must be remarked, that venereal ulcers first attack the tonsil glands and throat, then the gums, but more rarely and slow. Whilst, on the contrary, scorbutic ulcers first attack the gums, and afterwards the throat.

Venereal ulcers frequently seize the nose, with a rottenness of the subjacent bones; but scorbutic ulcers seldom if ever.

Venereal ulcers corrode and form cavities; scorbutic ones shoot out spongy excrescences, or proud flesh.

Venereal pains are generally increased by the heat of the bed; whilst those of the scurvy, gout, and rheumatism, are eased thereby.

Venereal pains are chiefly confined to the solid or middle part of the bones of the legs and arms; scorbutic ones to the joints and membranous parts of the body.

Venereal

Veneréal pains will not yield to common medicines, but others are removed by flannel, or warm weather.

If a deep seated violent pain has occupied the same part for a considerable time, obstinately resisting all remedies; or, if the patient has been seized with a chillness for several evenings together, succeeded by a feverish heat, and sweats towards the morning, they are signs of a latent pox.

If after chancres suddenly dried up, a bubo repelled, or gonorrhœa restrained, by art or accident, the same complaints break out again, without fresh cause, then it is evident the patient is poxed.

Buboes, warts, chancres, or excrescences, after an apparent cure, without intimacy with a suspected person, are certain signs of the strongest infection.

There are certain symptoms peculiar to Women in the veneréal disease, as a suppression or overflowing of the menses; scirrhus or cancer of the breast; hysteric affections; inflammation, scirrhus, ulcer, or cancer of the womb; they are frequently barren, or subject to abortion; or if they bring children into the world, they are stumous, rickety, hectic, and emaciated, or perhaps half rotten.

But it is of the utmost consequence for them to distinguish a fresh veneréal from the Fluor Albus, or whites; for as the former is malignant and inflammatory, and the other commonly arises from weakness and relaxation, the remedies are directly contrary.

In the Fluor Albus the discharge proceeds from the vagina and the cavity of the womb, the menses being seldom regular. But in the gonorrhœa it proceeds from parts contiguous to the urinary passage, and continues whilst the menses flow.

In the Fluor Albus the discharge is attended with pains in the loin and loss of strength, with seldom any inflammation or heat of urine, except after a long continuance of the discharge, which becoming sharp, excoriates the surrounding parts. But in the gonorrhœa, the discharge is preceded by inflammation, itching and heat of urine; there is a frequent irritation to make water, and the orifice of the urinary passage becomes prominent and painful.

In the fluor the discharge comes on more gentle, and may be produced from a variety of causes, as sprains, frequent abortion, long illness, or irregularity of the menses; but in the gonorrhœa it often appears suddenly without any evident cause.

Lastly, The colour of the discharge, in bad habits of body, is sometimes the same, viz. yellow or greenish; but is usually more offensive and greater in quantity: Whilst that of the gonorrhœa is not attended with those symptoms of weakness, as well as small in quantity. But if an inflammation or chancre happen to fix upon the Vagina Uteri, the question is then put out of all dispute, and the disease may safely be pronounced veneréal.

DR.

DR. HODSON'S

PERSIAN RESTORATIVE DROPS,

PRICE HALF A GUINEA A BOTTLE.

For Weaknesses, Debilities, Relaxations, Loss of Memory, Nervous Affections in general; but more particularly recommended to Boys, Young Men, and those who in the Prime of Life feel the dread consequences of a secret and solitary Vice, now too frequent amongst Youth, especially in great schools.

HAPPY in every discovery from his medical studies, which can tend to the welfare of mankind, Dr. Hodson has peculiar satisfaction in the improvement he has made in this valuable composition; whereby he has been enabled to afford the most permanent relief to numbers, not only of those unhappy youth who have been deluded, at an early age, into a secret and destructive vice now too common amongst them; but also to persons of all ages, afflicted with NERVOUS DISORDERS, proceeding either from an immoderate use of tea, hard drinking, heat of climate, excess of grief, or dissipated pleasure.

This balsamic remedy is peculiarly adapted to weak female constitutions, as well as to phlegmatic habits in general; it acts powerfully as a nervine, not only to the weak stomach, but to the whole nervous system; corrects a vitiated appetite and digestion in the first passages, and assists

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wonderfully

wonderfully in recovering the tone of the urinary and genital organs: hence its efficacy in the most obstinate feminal gleets in men, and corresponding weaknesses in women: and hence it will contribute more safely, surely and honourably towards conjugal happiness than any of those irritating diabolical compositions, which are so shamefully administered to the unwary in this metropolis.

This elegant preparation is earnestly recommended to those ladies who from repeated difficult labours are afflicted with weakness and infirmities; in which cases it is most highly useful, strengthening at the same time the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.

Those who in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, or unfortunate youth who have brought on themselves a numerous train of evils, will, by the use of this find themselves restored to health and strength, and all the melancholy symptoms removed which are the general effects of such causes.

These drops restore strength and vigour to all parts of the body; and are particularly adapted to those who travel into the Indies, or who have reduced their constitutions by change of climate.

The Persian Restorative Drops are extracted by a chemical process from some of the choicest natural balsams and strengtheners in the *Materia Medica*.—The name *balsamic* in a manner conveys an idea of its virtues: it is a requisite in medicines of this class, that they be soft, yielding and adhesive; also that by their smallness they have a ready disposition

disposition to motion ; for as Dr. Motherby justly observes, “ medicines of this kind cannot be conveyed to the part required but by the common road of the circulation,” therefore they ought to be administered in such a form as they may most readily be conveyed into the circulation, and their use must be continued some time before their effect can be perceived.

From the foregoing observation the propriety of a liquid form for the administration of such remedies, in preference to that of any other, is obvious ; and these drops, (which are perfectly elegant in respect to smell, taste, and appearance) will be found to possess the genuine qualities of an analeptic, for besides the nutritious quality of restoratives, they have a fragrant, subtile, oleous principle, which immediately affects the nerves, and gives a kind of friendly motion to the fluids, yielding plenty of animal heat, the true source of firmness and vigour.

But this medicine not being recommended as a *general* specific, it may be necessary more particularly to point out in what cases it is not a proper remedy, as well as where it will be essentially serviceable.

Menses departing.—This periodical discharge generally ceases between the age of 40 and 50. With some it happens earlier ; sometimes it quits them all at once, but most commonly its departure is gradual. This period is generally critical with the sex ; and proper remedies now applied will free them from a troublesome complaint the

remainder of their life.—The blood being always in a state of impurity at this juncture, these Drops are not calculated for this disorder of the *Change of Life*; but the Vegetable Syrup, mentioned in the former part of this pamphlet, is recommended as the most safe and certain remedy that can be administered.

Irregularities.—In young persons this discharge is sometimes extremely irregular; which may be occasioned either by a real deficiency or disorder in the powers of nature, or (which is too frequently the case) from imprudencies, and means used by themselves (such as washing the feet in cold water, &c. at the expected time) in order to check this purifying discharge, before they know its salutary effects.—It would be well, indeed, if mothers, and those who have the care of girls, would be more attentive to them at that age when this flux of nature is first expected; for they ought then to have the best advice and assistance that can be procured for them.

For irregularities in the menstrual discharge proceeding from any of the above-mentioned causes, these Drops are often of great service, and can never do harm; but as a much *better* remedy, Dr. Hodson recommends his Family Elixir, which for these complaints, will be found the best medicine, perhaps, in the world.

Immoderate Flux.—A too long continued, a too frequent return of the menses, or any such discharge as reduces the patient's strength during the intervals of its return, is called immoderate. Women of soft lax habits, those who have often miscarried, and those who live in ease and plenty, are

are the most frequent subjects of this complaint; and more vigorous constitutions suffer this way when subject to sudden passions, violent exercises, sedentary life, relaxation, or a full diet, consisting of high-seasoned or acrid food, &c.

The quality of these fluxes may be injurious as well as the quantity. The *Whites*, as usually called, are extremely hurtful to delicate women: however, the discharge is not always white, but sometimes green, yellow, pale, or of a blackish colour; sometimes foul, fetid, sharp or corrosive. When such are the symptoms, a course of correctives is recommended to be first administered, after which these Drops will be found a most excellent strengthener.

But it often happens that these complaints proceed from indolence, or the excessive use of tea and other watry liquors. Hence arises an uncommon weakness and debility; violent pains, inward wastings, tremors and nervous affections; for which these Drops are happily calculated, as well as for a weakness of the seminals, occasioned by a variety of other causes. They strengthen the whole constitution, and remove most of the complaints attendant on a debilitated state of the body.

Youth of both sexes, who have indulged themselves in imprudent habits, or those who in advanced life feel the effects of youthful excess, will find a happy relief in this medicine. The trembling and lowness which attend these complaints generally go off in a short time, and those who had grown old, as it were, before their time, have been restored to second youth by it. When the eye-sight has been weak, the limbs feeble, the memory impaired, and

even the mind decayed with the body, a course of this medicine hath renewed the whole.

Persons thus afflicted, find themselves disgusted at all amusements, absent in company, stupid and senseless every where; and if they think at all, feel themselves plunged into the deepest melancholy. From all these miseries this remedy is calculated to afford relief; but it should be observed, that perseverance is often necessary; in all cases a particular attention to the directions, as also regularity in the time and dose, is to be regarded; and above all, it must be noticed, that it will be in vain to expect any relief from this remedy without punctuality, for taking a bottle or two regular, then leaving off for some days and beginning again, will be of no service. It must be continued regular.

The dose is only a tea-spoonful, or from 25 to 30 drops, an hour before breakfast and an hour after supper, in a tea-cup or wine-glass of water, wine and water, or sugar and water, as most agreeable; but the best method is to pour the drops upon a little powder sugar, and then add the water or wine.

N. B. After the first bottle, the patient may also take 25 drops about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and at four in the afternoon.

It is in vain that people attempt to take medicines for any disorder whatever, if they do not pay some attention to their mode of living, during the administration of proper remedies; for the best prescriptions may be rendered useless by inattention to these particulars, whilst good nursing, and due regard to diet, are great assistants to the most able physician;

physician; it is therefore desired that a particular attention may be paid to the directions concerning regimen, which are sealed up with each bottle.

Sleeping on hard beds or mattrasses, rising early, and taking moderate exercise in the open air, should be attended to, particularly by females; and when the weather will not permit them to go out, they should be engaged in some active employment within, or take the exercise of swinging, which will be found very conducive towards a restoration of health in these cases, particularly where there are any symptoms of consumption.

GLEETS AND SEMINAL WEAKNESSES.

GLEETS and seminal emissions have been generally allowed to be very difficult of cure. Perhaps no disease hath baffled the skill of the faculty more; and they must allow, that in many instances they have given more trouble than the most acute disorders. This difficulty must arise either from the *original cause* not being thoroughly investigated, or (what is too often the case) want of perseverance in the patient in the use of proper medicines; for the cure of these kind of weaknesses, in general, require a longer time to effect than patients expect.

A gleet, called also the simple or benign gonorrhœa, is an involuntary efflux of seminal juice; or, as Dr. Fordyce, defines it, "An increased secretion from the mucous glands of the urethra without infection." The discharged matter is
mild

mild and generally whitish, occasioning no disorder on the parts through which it passes, or on which it falls.

Weakness in the parts is the **PRINCIPAL CAUSE**, which may be *occasioned* particularly by excessive or too early venery, and the practice of self-pollution, to which youth are so generally addicted. It may also be occasioned by relaxation owing to heat of climate, as also by the shock of any violent disorder, violent or too frequent purging, excess of spirituous liquors, cold, too frequent coition, violent exercise, and acrimony in a cachochymic, scorbutic or arthritic habit. It often happens, likewise, that after a venereal infection, a gleet will remain and be very troublesome, even though every symptom of the disease hath disappeared.

A venereal gonorrhœa frequently repeated, improperly treated, and even with the most judicious treatment, often ends in a gleet, which may proceed from some remains of the infection, or merely from relaxation. It is of consequence, however, for the patient to be assured of this before he attempts the cure; because the stopping a venereal gleet before the infection is removed, is sometimes attended with bad consequences.

If the discharge be inconstant, and is observable only upon straining to stool, or when stimulated by lascivious desires, there is no reason to apprehend any infection remaining; but if the discharge is constant and obstinate, it is to be feared the disorder is still lurking within. If the patient, however, be still doubtful, he would do well to be perfectly satisfied by going through a course of Dr.

Hodson's

Hodson's Vegetable Syrup, which is recommended in those disorders.

Seminal weaknesses also, are sometimes occasioned by a scorbutic humour in the blood, and often by weaknesses arising from inoculation for the small-pox; in which cases likewise a course of the Vegetable Syrup is recommended, previous to taking these Drops.

It is a truth which, perhaps, no practitioner will attempt to deny, that the weaknesses most difficult to cure are those occasioned by early or excessive venery, or the baneful habit of self-pollution. Young persons ought to be cautious of entering themselves too early into the service of *Venus*, and to consider well their constitutions before they give themselves up to their lascivious inclinations. The strongest constitutions may be ruined by excess, and people of weak tender habits ought to be particularly cautious, for venereal pleasures may prove equally injurious whether they be entered upon *too early* in life, or are carried beyond the bounds of moderation and strength of the constitution. These considerations ought to be impressed on the minds of young people early, as it is too late to caution them against a danger when they have got so far in that they cannot escape it. *Nature*, it is true, prompts us sometimes to bathe in the enticing streams of pleasure; but our passions should be moderated by reason, and we ought not to suffer the one so far to get the ascendancy over the other as to bring on a total inability to comply with the *reasonable* desires of nature; for that will be found to be the case even in what is deemed the prime of life, if our early passions are
not

not moderated; and a premature old age must inevitably be the consequence of a dissipated youth, if proper restoratives be not timely applied to. However young people should not give themselves up to voluptuousness, in the hope that such balsamic restoratives are happily to be obtained. A constitution may be so far debilitated that the best remedies will prove ineffectual for its restoration. Most diseases are much easier to prevent than to cure; and though I would not have the most emaciated person, even in the last stage of a consumption, despair of obtaining relief; yet I would have those, who, perhaps, not being aware of the danger, have just stepped into the alluring path, seek the most early remedy, and hastily retire from that road, which though apparently strewed with pleasure, is sure to lead only to destruction.

The Divine Author of our being has so adjusted the laws of our nature and constitution, that a vicious youth must necessarily groan under a decrepid old age, should he reach that stage of life. Our bodies are not able to sustain the repeated shocks of our ungovernable lusts; if by an eager pursuit of pleasure our solids are kept upon the continual stretch, they must wear out, and either subject us to an immature death, or the mortifying reflections of repenting age.

Would those young gentlemen, therefore, who so early and ardently offer themselves before the shrine of *Venus*, but seriously take a view of the dreadful precipice on which they stand, when they thus stray from the paths of virtue; would they attentively consider what a load of afflictions
they

they are treasuring up for themselves by their dissolute way of life; and could they but conceive the horrors of that emaciated state which will most assuredly be their portion; the dread of what is to come would be sufficient to cool the warmth of passion, and guard them against the temptation of the most enchanting vices.

Perhaps the chief cause of infidelity on one part in the marriage state may be attributed to the debilitation of the other occasioned by the imprudences above alluded to. This consideration might surely have some weight, and stop them in the midst of their dissipation. At least it ought to oblige them to seek for proper assistance for the restoration of their constitution before they enter into a state for the duties of which they are totally incapable, and which consequently, instead of proving a life of pleasure and happiness, must inevitably be a continual scene of discontent and misery.—From relaxed and debilitated constitutions, proceeding from any of the causes above alluded to, arise many disagreeable circumstances, such as impotency, barrenness, palpitation of the heart, weakness, dulness, trembling, melancholy, loss of memory, nervous affections, lowness of spirits, nocturnal and involuntary emissions, particularly in making water or upon stool, with a total disinclination as well as inability for venereal enjoyments; and in the end palsies, lethargies, or a wasting consumption, with a complication of every thing destructive to the human frame.

In men there often appears redness and inflammation of the glans penis, a disagreeable itching sensation, and a
mucus

mucus between the preputium and the glans, which being harboured there occasions a rank smelling furrinefs.

In women it causes the fluor albus, or whites, weakness and pains in the back, relaxation of the womb, inward waftings and decays, &c.

It is of infinite consequence to the patient, however, that the originating cause should be thoroughly investigated; because if it proceeds from the remains of a venereal infection, or from a scorbutic or cachochymic habit, the body should be properly regulated before strengthening medicines are used. This being duly attended to, the use of the balsamic medicine published under the name of the

PERSIAN RESTORATIVE DROPS

will be found to answer every intention required, being an exalted chemical preparation, acting as a tonic upon relaxed constitutions, restoring the system to its original health, and is a most elegant strengthener for thin emaciated persons, reduced either by a natural weakness of constitution or a course of dissipated pleasure.

To those who have addicted themselves to that destructive Habit,

SELF-POLLUTION.

AS to the numerous train of evils which arise from the habit of self-abuse, it can be of little service to caution those persons to avoid a danger who have never any opportunity of observing that caution: this emaciating practice is too frequently imbibed amongst play-fellows, and in schools, where

where treatises of this kind are never admitted. Boys wantonly point it out to each other, not knowing, perhaps, the danger that attends it. Young people think not that the prolific juice which they are so lavish of in their juvenile days, is the source of all their sprightliness and activity, and will be wanted in their riper years, to support them in case of sickness, and in health to fit them for the necessary occupations of life. No friendly monitor informs them, that a continuance of such practices will bring on disorders which must terminate in the most dreadful consequences; and that ere they have reached the meridian of their days they will drag on a miserable life, deprived of memory and all vigour of mind; real spectacles of wretchedness, no longer men, but animals half dead.

But though it is not probable, that young people should see this treatise time enough to prevent them entering into such courses; yet it may be a means of persuading them to refrain from a continuation thereof, and of restoring their strength and vigour, just to point out some of the symptoms consequent of such conduct, and to recommend a proper remedy. Happy will it be for the reader, should he have been so unfortunate as to have suffered from *any* of the above mentioned causes, if he has prudence enough to receive this friendly caution, and resolution sufficient to wean himself from a continuance in the cause of his misfortune! and the intention of these pages will be fully answered, whether they tend to restore health to constitutions already injured, or guard the unwary from a continuance in vices, which in the end must be their inevitable ruin; for these kind of

pleasures not only impair the constitution of the body, but weaken and enervate the noblest faculties of the soul, whereby the whole man is frequently brought to bend under the weight of the most melancholy circumstances.

This vice has generally been distinguished by the name of *Onanism*, being the supposed crime for which the Lord slew Onan, as recorded in the 38th chapter of Genesis.—The punishment here inflicted upon the son of Judah, sufficiently testifies the heinousness of the crime in the sight of God. It is, indeed, a perverting of his divine order: it is the prostitution of those organs and powers with which he endowed man, for the purpose of increasing the members of his heavenly kingdom, to the gratification of a diabolical passion: It is turning the grace of God into lasciviousness, violating his law of propagation, and plunging the soul from its original seat in heavenly bliss to the dark regions of misery and woe!—But the melancholy gloom which this destructive habit casts over the souls of its votaries, demands the balm of consolation, rather than the arrows of vindictive justice: Turn, then, ye unthinking mortals! turn from the paths that lead to destruction, and walk in the road that will carry you to happiness. Fly from this tempting, this deceitful sin, whose syren charms allure you to your ruin. Turn to that all-gracious Lord, who is now waiting only that he may be gracious. There is still balm in Gilead,—there is still the Great Physician there. He hath loved you with an everlasting love; and his arms are open to receive you. He also is able to save you, and he will support you in all your temptations. His strength
will

will be perfected in your weakness, and if you are but steadfast in your desire to flee from this sin,—in all your struggles,—in all your dangers, trials, distresses and assaults of the enemy, you will be more than conquerors, through Christ that loved you !

This miserable destroyer of the human race is generally contracted at an early period of life, even before nature has stamped the marks of puberty, and without the party reflecting that it is sinful, or knowing that it is injurious. At so early a period as that of *eight* years (as appears by the cases hereafter inserted) have boys been taught this baneful habit. It is commonly practised in great schools, and, alas ! too often pointed out to the innocent and unguarded youth, by those who ought to use the greatest care and watchfulness in preserving them from it.

Deluded children ! little do they imagine that to be the first step to an age of misery and woe ! Happy, indeed, would it be if that innocence with which they first enter into the vicious habit could preserve them from the consequences that inevitably follow the practice thereof. But vice is like a shelving pool : shallow at the brink, it may be entered without any apparent danger ; but when once in, man gets deeper and deeper imperceptibly, till at length he gets overwhelmed ; and soon as custom has obtained any degree of strength, the soul and body both concur in soliciting this crime ; the soul, beset with unclean thoughts, excites lascivious emotions ; and if it be diverted for some moments by other ideas, the sharp humours, which irritate the organs of generation, soon draw it back.

The truth of these observations would be sufficient to stop young people in this pernicious progress, if they could foresee, that in this respect one false step brings on another; that they cannot resist temptation; that in proportion as the motives of seduction increase, reason, which should keep them within bounds, is weakened; and, in a word, they find themselves plunged in a sea of misery, without, perhaps, the hope of a single plank to escape upon. If sometimes early infirmities give them notice; if the danger terrifies them for some moments, when the infirmity is relieved and the danger over, rage precipitates them afresh.

The absolute controul which this practice gains over the senses is beyond expression. No sooner has this uncleanness got the master over the heart, but it pursues its votary every where, and keeps possession of him at all times and in all places. Upon the most serious occasions, and in the most solemn acts of religion, he finds himself in a manner transported with lustful conceptions and desires, which take up all his thoughts.

Nothing so much weakens the mind as that continual bent of it to one object, which is the case with those addicted to Onanism; and in whatever vocation a person is engaged in, some degree of attention is required, which this pernicious practice renders them incapable of.

True it is, that we are ignorant whether the animal spirits and the seminal liquor are the same; but experience teaches us those two fluids have a strict analogy, and that the loss of either produces the same effects.

The loss of too much semen occasions lassitude, debilities,
and

and renders exercise difficult; it causes emaciation, and pains in the membrane of the brain, which patients call a dry burning heat, and which incessantly burns internally the most noble parts. The spinal marrow does not only waste, but the mind and body equally languish, and the man perishes a miserable victim. By these emissions not only the powers are lost, but the memory fails, the sight is clouded, and the voice becomes hoarse.

Young people of either sex, who devote themselves to lasciviousness, destroy their health in dissipating those powers which were destined to bring their bodies to their greatest degree of vigour. The seminal liquor has so great an influence upon the corporeal powers, and upon perfect digestion, which repairs them, that physicians in general are of opinion, that the loss of one ounce of this liquor would weaken more than that of forty ounces of blood. Its use and importance determines the only proper method of its being evacuated. Too great a quantity of semen being lost in the natural course, produces very direful effects; but they are still more dreadful when dissipated in an unnatural manner. The accidents which happen to such as waste themselves in a natural way are very terrible; those which are occasioned by masturbation are still more so.

Frequent emissions of the seed relax, dry up, enervate, and produce a croud of evils, as lethargies, epilepsies, faintings, tremors, palsies, spasms, &c. The stomach is disordered, digestion destroyed, disturbing dreams prevent sleep administering relief, the whole body is weakened, particularly towards the loins; decay and emaciation suc-

ceed ; insensible perspiration is obstructed, the irregularity of which produces the most fatal consequences, occasions the liver and reins to be over-heated, gives a disposition for the stone in the kidneys, the natural heat is diminished, the sight weakened, and the eyes sink into the head.

Surely the idea of such a train of miseries proceeding from this cause might be sufficient to deter youth from entering into such a course !—Doubtless it would if they were aware of it ; but these are not all the baneful effects of this habit. In the following letters, some very extraordinary cases will be found, pointing at the ill effects of giving way to this alluring vice !—That others may take warning from these examples is the earnest desire and sincere prayer of their real friend,

Hatton-Garden.

J. HODSON.

The Persian Restorative is in plain square glass bottles ; each bottle is sealed with red wax, the impression *J. H.* in a cypher, and sold at Half a Guinea a bottle.

Larger bottles, at One Guinea each, safely packed in a box for sending abroad or into the country, to be had only at the Doctor's house.—N. B. A guinea may be inclosed in a letter by the post ; for which (if post paid) one of these boxes will be returned by the carrier desired.

Dr. Hodson's very extensive practice and particular attention in these cases enables him to afford that permanent relief to such unfortunate patients, as they cannot experience under any other physician in the kingdom.—And *Persons however young, who have in the least given way to the delusive habit of self-abuse, should lose no time in applying to him, from whom they will meet with that tenderness and fidelity which such cases demand.*

CASES

CASES AND CURES.

THE following cases are inserted here to point out chiefly the consequences of this destructive habit, that a view of the dreadful effects thereof may be the means, in some degree, of deterring young people from giving way to the fatal delusion; and the cures are added to shew the efficacy of the Persian Drops in a variety of cases, that those who are already drooping under similar complaints, may not sink into total despair, but seek for advice and remedies, even though they should be bereft of every other hope of relief.

A gentleman who had been afflicted with a violent nervous head-ach for a long time, was cured by three bottles of these drops.

To Dr. HODSON, No. 29, Hatton-Garden.

"The relaxation of which I complained to you was, I believe, owing chiefly to heat and change of climate, for being always of a delicate constitution, I never gave way to those pleasures that so frequently bring on similar complaints. However you are at liberty to let the public know that seven bottles of your Persian Drops have perfectly strengthened my constitution, and given me better spirits than I have ever enjoyed before in my life: for which reason I shall ever remain your's, &c."

"I have been twelve months troubled with an incontinency of urine, so that I can hold it but a very little time, and if I am not near a convenient place it comes from me involuntarily, and what is still worse it very often comes from me in my first sleep in bed, without my knowledge. Sometimes I find nothing of it for a month together, and at other times every night for a long time. Whether it comes

comes from a relaxed state of the bladder I know not, but I have always a moisture or kind of white water comes from the end of my penis, and at this time (which I never had before) a redness, a disagreeable itching, and a tightness of the skin when it is erect. I have read your essay on gleet and weakneses, and think that the medicine which you call the Persian Restorative Drops will be of service; but beg you will send whatever else you may think proper."—This patient was cured in a short time. He washed the parts in a mixture of vinegar and water every morning and night: His regimen was chiefly rice and strengtheners: He took only three bottles of the Persian Drops, and two Boxes of Pills applicable to his case:

A very EXTRAORDINARY Case.

"I take the liberty of laying my case before you, though from the nature of it I very much fear there can be no relief. From a habit contracted at school at the age of 11 years, and in which (not knowing it was injurious or sinful) I have continued till within this month, with intermissions of a month, or as long as my resolution lasted; which (as bad habits are easier contracted than left off) was but of short duration; and indeed I had determined to leave it off, as upon every repetition I found the consequences to be a violent head-ach and stupidity; but fortunately seeing an advertisement recommending the perusal of your pamphlet, I purchased it, and in consequence now trouble you with this letter, being convinced that you have a sincere satisfaction arising from the consciousness of laying open to view the rock on which so many young people have split. And whether I am so fortunate as to receive any advantage or not, I shall always consider myself obliged to you, as upon every perusal of the consequences you have kindly pointed out as attendants upon self-abuse, I feel my resolutions strengthened to avoid it in future.—I am now 23 years old without the least appearance of manhood in any shape, my penis never being larger than a child's, and the testicles not much larger than peas; nor do I recollect ever to have produced

produced any seminal juice, at least very trifling. There is a constant perspiration upon the under part of the penis; of a glutinous nature; I have frequent calls to make water, perhaps 20 times a day, but in small quantities; I am much troubled with low spirits, and a constant fallowness of complexion, occasioned, as I suppose, by a retrospective view of my unhappy situation. In other respects I enjoy a tolerable good state of health, with a good appetite, though but little strength. The situation of a person in my circumstances is easier conceived than described, life being rendered almost a burthen, by the continual apprehension that my real case should be known by my friends; for the world oftener takes pleasure in divulging than pitying the distresses of its brethren."—*In such a case as this a cure was not to be expected. All that could be done was to remove some of the symptoms and strengthen the general constitution.*

Another singular Case.

"The effects arising from that cause which you so justly condemn in your treatise appear to be various, and perhaps none more uncommon than my own truly unhappy one. I am now 21, and have no more marks of puberty than I had when but 14, the growth of the parts appearing to me to be entirely stopt.—If you can afford any relief in my distressed situation, I shall not fail of an adequate reward."—Singular as this case appears, the patient happily experienced very great relief, by a proper attention to the instructions given him.

The following case is an additional proof of the bad consequences attending this sinful practice:

"I am now little more than 16 years of age, and have been guilty of that destructive habit of self-pollution for a year and half; but fortunately seeing an advertisement in the paper of your Persian Drops, I apply'd for some, and by only taking one bottle I found myself so considerably restored that I declined taking any more. But not having resolution to refrain entirely from the diabolical habit I had contracted

contracted, I would frequently provoke the seminal juice to a state of emission and then suffer it to return; the consequence of which (as I suppose) was, it chill'd in its retreat, and form'd obstacles to a voluntary effusion; for I now experience an inability of erection in the urethra, from some stoppage of the particles which occasion that natural erection, yet I am strong and robust in every part.—If you will please to give your advice on this occasion you will much oblige me.”

“ I have taken three bottles of your Persian Restorative Drops, and find myself better for them, you will therefore be pleased to send me three bottles more by the coachman, who will pay for them. My disorder proceeded from a fever in my infancy, which weakened my loins, and I believe was considerably helped on by that pernicious habit which I learned, and which is so frequent in great schools, causing a total relaxation of the parts, attended with a slow thin running, and although the habit has been left off long ago, yet the disorder has continued several years; in course of which time I have taken different medicines, and among the rest a number of bottles of the Canada Balsam, with very little effect. Your opinion and directions are therefore requested, for which I have inclosed the usual fee.”—Cured by about two months perseverance.

“ From an imprudent connection formed very early in life I brought on myself a variety of disagreeable symptoms, with almost a total inability for all venereal pleasures, the particulars of which I sent you in a former letter. I am happy to inform you that by taking eight bottles of your Persian Drops, and observing the instructions you was so kind to send me, I find my constitution restored to a degree of admiration.”

“ Having during my residence at a boarding-school contracted a baneful habit which boys wantonly point out to each other, I became a most miserable object, labouring under a complication of various disagreeable symptoms, which

which rendered my life a misery. I have, agreeable to my promise sent you an account of the success of your medicines, which have to me been the greatest earthly blessing I could have received; for they have restored me from a state of melancholy to that of health and vigour, and for which I shall ever think myself your obliged humble servant."

"An advertisement of your's some time since was the means of furnishing me with a piece of information both new and seasonable to me. I had imprudently addicted myself to the pernicious habit of self-pollution ever since I came from school; without even so much as dreaming that my continuance in that habit was the principal cause of those indispositions of which I found myself subject. The effects of that prostitution of nature were exactly similar to those of a case I found in your pamphlet, in addition to which I also experienced, at intervals, a certain languor and lowness of spirits; a heavy throbbing sensation about my temples, and a weakness in my eyes.—Being troubled with the scurvy, I took five bottles of your Vegetable Syrup, and after that I began the Persian Drops. I did not begin to be sensible of their efficacy till after I had taken four bottles. I have now taken eight, and mean to take four more. The disorder about my temples is much abated, nor has Fancy been lately so troublesome to my imagination in the night, as I sleep now without emissions. My own endeavours have not been wanting to assist the operations of the medicine, and I doubt not but I shall be perfectly restored by 12 bottles."

"I am one of those miserable young men who have unhappily been addicted to the vice of self-abuse, which filthy habit I believe (since I saw your pamphlet) has been the cause of my present infirm state of body and mind. For a few weeks past I have experienced a more than usual weakness in my back, my thighs, and several of my joints, especially my hips and knees, so that sometimes I would fain lie down when I am about my business, which is that
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of husbandry; also much weakness and feebleness within, and oftentimes sickness in a morning. I am low spirited, dull and stupid, often confused so that I cannot do the business of my calling with any heart, so that I now consider myself as one half dead. My life is at present almost a burden to me, I am much dejected, and my stupidity and loss of memory is amazing."—Cured by five large bottles."

"From a relaxation occasioned by a trick too common amongst young persons I was frequently troubled with emissions in my sleep and at stool. Though I had long discontinued the vile abuse, and had taken a variety of medicines, yet I obtained no relief, and began to fear that I had reduced myself beyond the power of medicine to reach my case. I am not above five-and-twenty, and the anxiety of mind under which I must labour may better be conceived than described. Ten bottles of your Persian Drops, with an attention to the particulars you was so obliging to recommend to my notice, have so established my health and strength that I shall ever think myself bound to recommend your medicine, and am, with the greatest sincerity, your obliged humble servant."

A boy about 18 who had wantonly practised a destructive habit to a great excess for four years, had reduced himself to a declining state; was troubled with violent aching pains in his thighs and in all the neighbouring parts. Being unwilling his friends should know the cause, and which he had been awakened to by one of my advertisements, he applied in person, and was soon recovered.

"In my boyage, before nature had granted her powers, and given me the stamp of manhood, I unluckily caught the vice of Onanism, and my continuance of this practice forced nature till I arrived at the age of 25, at which time you will not wonder that I found myself almost debilitated. From this period, in a great measure, though not entirely, I desisted from this habit, and consequently found the powers of nature much more invigorated; but I still
laboured

laboured under a weakness of the feminals, insomuch that my involuntary discharges were frequent; and notwithstanding this great discharge of the stores of nature, I continued florid, strong and robust, and the semen itself always in plentiful quantity; by which I hoped that the vessels might be restored to their proper tone.—Twelve bottles of your Persian Drops have had the desired effect.”

“ I was induced to write this letter by seeing an advertisement in the newspapers, relative to your giving advice in cases of Onanism—a sin, which I am now convinced, is very heinous in its nature, and an abomination in the sight of God, as it strikes at the root of procreation, and is a destroyer of all conjugal and social happiness.—But however sinful or dangerous in its consequences, I was, to my sorrow, deluded into the practice of it for several years; and though I have been enabled to desist therefrom for some time, yet I still find some of its bad effects in my body, particularly an aching pain across the loins when I am not in much exercise, pains in my head, spitting a thick blackish salt spittle frequently, and I have nocturnal emissions as often as once a week, which weaken my body and very much distress my mind.”——Cured by ten bottles.

“ I am a person turned of thirty years, of a sound constitution as I think at present, eating hearty and sleeping well, and have never had any venereal complaint; but have been in the southern climates, and afflicted some years with a drain or gleet, sometimes on going to stool, and at other times as mentioned in your directions. I can give no account of its first proceeding, except that I have been guilty (like other youths) of that abominable vice which you mention. I have taken eight bottles of your Persian Drops with benefit, and mean to take four more. When on the sixth bottle the drain on going to stool was reduced to be no more than a drop of water, and rather of a whitish nature, being no way clammy or slimy.

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" My diet during taking the Drops, has been, for dinner veal or lamb, either boiled or roasted, with vegetables, calves head, calves feet and fish; for breakfast a pint of boiled milk with bread in it; a dish or two of coffee in the afternoon, and little or no supper. As to drink, a pint of ale after dinner, and the same after supper; but if thirsty between meals, a glass of red wine and water or cyder. Also I made use of the cold bath three times a week."

" Have been for two years past troubled, and latterly much alarmed, by frequent nocturnal emissions, which at length I found (or at least imagined) weakened me very much, and at times occasioned a pain in my back and breast. My imagination was more forcibly impressed at some times than at others, but the emissions were generally brought on by dreams. The occasion of this weakness, as I conceive, was a too early and frequent connection in Germany, which climate being warmer than I had before experienced, affected me very much. I was then 16. On seeing your Drops advertised I thought they would do me good, and was resolved to try them, therefore got a bottle, which I took as directed, eating a large cup of isinglass or hartshorn jelly every day, drinking red wine or red wine and water, leaving off tea and all kinds of spirits, and making use of the cold bath. The first bottle did me good, having stopped my nocturnal emissions, therefore got another before that was quite gone, and continued them for some time."

" Your pamphlet having been bought at our house to see the cure of sore legs, I fortunately got hold of it, and read that part which concerned myself. I am not yet 17, and still go to school, where one of our head boys, two years since, had shewn me the way, which I continued, without knowing that it was wrong or hurtful.—I do not know that I hurt myself by it, but remember that after I had done so about six months I began to lose all desire to play and romp with the other boys, and they said I grew stupid.—When I had seen your book I left it off by degrees, for I had not
at

at first sufficient resolution. I then bought a bottle of your Persian Drops, and after that another, and I now find as great a desire for play as I had before, so I write this that you may send your book into schools."

" Very early I was taught that baneful habit of self-pollution, not knowing it hurtful. For some time I got acquainted with females, which I followed to excess. Very oft I had a lust came on when I had not opportunity of them, then I eased myself as above, till I have brought myself into a very low way. The first symptoms I began to feel were lowness of spirits, which got worse till I became melancholy. My life was a misery to me, for I never was easy but when asleep. I had pains at my heart, and I quite despaired of any relief. Before last Christmas the melancholy began, and held until spring, then rather left me, but not quite, for now I have very low thoughts, and many other symptoms. I am very weak, with almost total inability for venereal pleasures, am fearful of a consumption, and disgusted at all amusement."—Cured in two months.

" Having had the misfortune, like many young people, to contract that unlucky vice mentioned in the latter part of your pamphlet, five years ago, being now but eighteen; during that long time I have lived a very miserable life, being afflicted for three years and a half with emissions in my sleep, which return almost every night, and has totally exhausted me. My memory is really so weak that I cannot mention every particular. I doubt not, Sir, but that you are well acquainted with the result of such cases.—I have taken a great quantity of medicines to no effect. If the virtue of your Drops would reach my case, I would very gladly make trial of them."—Cured, but in a long time, and various remedies.

" I am about nineteen years of age, and have carried on that delusive practice for more than eight years to very great excess: but have not experienced very ill effects, till lately, when I perceived a small weakness in my back,

which some people say is owing to my quick growth, and likewise (though never have had a venereal infection) a gleet of long standing, which is only observable when I go to stool or urine, or when stimulated by lascivious desires; am of a pale complexion, have generally a slow fever, and very much inclinable to a consumption, and have likewise a very great weakness in my feminals, and much troubled with low spirits, in short I seem very much relaxed; whether it is owing to my natural weakness of constitution, or that habit above-mentioned, I leave it to your consideration, and your advice on the same will be duly attended to."—By a course of the Drops cured.

" I am one of those unfortunate young men, who, at a very early period of life, was allured into the detested habit of self-pollution. My father kept a very large boarding school, and at so early an age as eight years was I taught this infamous practice. I acknowledge that even then I found pleasure in it, and as I grew up a disposition for it increased. I always found boys ready to solicit, or concur in the measure. Upon reflection I always condemned myself for it, yet never had the resolution to abstain from it, and indeed I continued in the practice of it, in a great measure, because I had not the least inclination for women. I have felt all the symptoms your pamphlet describes, but did not consider the source I derived them from, and in short ever since I remember myself was of a very weak constitution. Am very nervous and subject to low spirits, and frequently for many days together have no relish of life."—Cured by twelve bottles.

" Inclosed are two guineas for two more bottles of your excellent Drops, and half a guinea as your accustomed fee. I received the former ones and strictly followed your directions in taking them; and having found great benefit by them, I thought proper to send you the particulars of my case for the benefit of others, and that you might give me such advice as may be necessary. I never had the venereal disease,

disease, for I never deserved it; but have been guilty of that wicked vice Onanism, which I was taught when I was only nine years old, which vice I continued till I was fourteen, when the penis became crooked, and the natural seed was emitted. Then I began to reflect on my past conduct, resolving to leave it off; but I did not fully wean myself from it till 18, and am now arrived at the age of 22. My night emissions are quite stopped since taking your Drops, which before were once a week, once a fortnight, or sometimes twice a night."

" My disorder proceeds from practising the destructive habit of self-pollution, which I was shewn at the early period of eight years of age, and have practised ever since frequently, without knowing it was either wicked or injurious to me, till within about a year of the present time, when I lost a great deal of my former spirits, and was thought by many people too sedate for a young man of 19, an age when the passions generally begin to operate strongly. I then thought I would leave it off: which determination was caused by your book, which informed me that I must have injured myself by the practice. I also purchased your Drops, and flattered myself that the powers of nature might be brought into action again. By the assistance of your medicine, and strong resistance against temptation to the practice, I soon found the powers of nature much invigorated, my constitution stronger, my spirits better, my head-ach entirely left me, I grew fonder of company, and with the additional instructions you was so kind to send me, I am most happily restored.—N. B. Have taken seven of your Guinea bottles; but if the cure had cost me thirty guineas the happiness I experience is adequate."

" I shall not be ashamed to confess to you, that from an early tuition received at a grammar school in the country, I imbibed a most pernicious custom from the example and sanction of others more advanced in years. Tempted without consideration to indulge in this momentary sensation,

I found, by experience, that what was only a voluntary act, became so habitual in the end, that every nocturnal opportunity was irresistible. I perceived no immediate inconvenience, excepting a kind of languor, which I foolishly attributed to too much exercise after school hours.—I have since been undeceived, and my present situation is as follows:—I find my spirits very much depressed, my mind unhappy, owing to my thoughts continually wandering to the gloomy occasion of my wretchedness. I have a weakness in my loins, a slow nervous fever, frequently the sick head-ach, nocturnal pollutions, restlessness in company, fond of retirement only to feed my melancholy, and unhappy every where.—If you can afford any consolation to my mind, and restore health to my constitution, I shall ever be bound to praise the Lord for his goodness, and declare the wonders he hath done for me by your means.”—Cured in about three months.

COMPLICATED CASES.

A woman between 30 and 40, of a very relaxed habit, and violently afflicted with the scurvy, complaining of great weakness and violent floodings, after correcting the habit with proper antiscorbutics took six bottles of these drops. In taking the first bottle she voided a large quantity of worms, and after that recovered strength daily, and was perfectly restored to health.

A gentleman had laboured under a feminal gleet for five years; his appetite, strength and spirits were much reduced, and his constitution so impaired that he was threatened with a total loss of virility, though not above 30 years of age. He was violently afflicted with the scurvy; but had never contracted a venereal infection. After going thro' a regular course of antiscorbutics, he took these drops, and in a few months his health was perfectly re-established.

A gentleman from the country applied with a very remarkable gleet, which delicacy forbids to describe here. He had some years back been cured of a venereal infection by mercurials,

mercurials, had since that time laboured under a constant depression of spirits; his appetite lost; sickness in a morning, and very frequently vomited blood; he had almost a continual pain in his head, with a dizziness, sometimes delirious, and a slow nervous fever. He had been under many very eminent practitioners, but without obtaining a cure. He continued three weeks under a course of proper correctives and then began with the Restorative, of which he took ten bottles, and is perfectly recovered.

A young gentleman about 20 applied, who had contracted the habit at the age of 12 years, and continued incessantly till he was 19, when having seen one of the former editions of this pamphlet, and experiencing the ill effects of so pernicious a practice, he desisted. At that time he laboured under great weakness, and his nocturnal emissions were frequent.—By abstaining from the vice, and taking proper restoratives, he soon began to recover his strength; but being too eager to try whether his recovery was effectual, he had connection with a female, from whom he received an injury of a different nature, and also a strain upon the abdominal muscles.—He was naturally of a bad habit of body, his disorder alarming, and the thoughts of his misconduct made him miserable.—By perseverance in a proper course he was, however, restored.

A young gentleman who had insensibly got into the habit, had been troubled with emissions for above twelve months, sometimes once in a fortnight or three weeks, and at other times two or three times a week.—These emissions succeeded a slow nervous fever, which had not yet been entirely subdued, the patient being very subject to be flush and hot in the face. He experienced much fatigue from a very little exercise, particularly in his knees and legs; was languid and dull all over; his hands frequently much enflamed, his breath short, and seldom sufficiently in spirits to do much business.—The parts of generation were much weakened and relaxed, yet at the same time so irritable that
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the slightest dalliance with a female would occasion a feeble erection and a discharge. Variety of other symptoms attended the patient, which cannot well be described here.—He was perfectly recovered, at the expence of about 12 guineas.

To Dr. HODSON, No. 29, Hatton-Garden.

“ Very early in youth I was taught the baneful habit of self-pollution, which growing evil has brought on me a complication of disorders, the symptoms of which are low spirits, dullness, absence in company, nocturnal and involuntary emissions, with total inability and disinclination for matrimonial enjoyments; I am very thin, and so tender in the face, that the blood starts in various places every time I shave. I am only 23 years old, but could give you more symptoms, all of which I have reason to believe proceeds from this habit: in short the effects of past misconduct renders me at present quite miserable.”—Cured by four bottles of Vegetable Syrup and six of the Persian Drops.

“ When I was about 17 was pointed out to me that baneful habit of self-abuse, which to my shame and confusion have practised till 30. About 22 I began to feel a vast defect and anxiety of spirits, and to have a total dislike to all amusements and company whatever, without knowing the cause, till I saw advertised in the newspapers your book called Nature’s Assistant, which I immediately purchased. When I read it, it gave me a dreadful shock; and I thought, if your medicines should have as good an effect on my body as your book has had on my mind, what a happy thing it will be!

“ I had at that time an inflammation in my eyes, pain in my joints, feet and hands, sore lips, my gums much inflamed, and when squeezed gushed out with blood. From one corner of my mouth round the lower lip was very sore and stiff, with little pimples about the inside and out; headache, itchings in different places, uncertain heats, palpitation of the heart, frequent nocturnal emissions, and a numerous

merous quantity of the most dreadful nervous symptoms, which rendered my life miserable.—Melancholy it was for me, at the prime of life, to be sinking under these dreadful calamities, through my own foolishness and ignorance.—Since I received your first letter, I have strictly observed the regimen and instructions you directed. I have taken now eight bottles of the Syrup and two guinea bottles of the Drops. When I had taken four bottles of syrup, the constant chilness which I used to have quite forsook me, and I sometimes thought my nerves a little tightened. I had, however, still great anxieties, and having drank chiefly milk porridge and water gruel, was rather low; but perseverance in your directions, and a rectitude of conduct as to the cause, soon made me recover, and I escaped one species of plague which I constantly have had at this season, viz. a cough and cold upon my lungs. When I had taken eight bottles of the Syrup, I began the Persian Drops, living temperate and regular, and taking such strengthening things as you directed. I bless God and thank you, that I find myself so well. The gleet seems to be stopt. Sometimes I feel pains in my feet and ancles for a short time, but they soon remove. I will, however, take three more of your Guinea bottles of Persian Drops, that I may not be in danger of leaving off the medicine too soon.”

“ At the time I first applied to you, it was near nine years since I left off that great sin of self-pollution. Finding myself labouring under many disagreeable symptoms, I got advice; but all to no purpose, and I thought myself to be threatened with a total loss of virility. I am thirty-eight years of age. About seventeen years of age I learnt that destructive practice, and was much addicted to it four years, at which time I got the venereal complaint. As soon as I found myself well, I got to my old practice, but was much disheartened in finding a very great deficiency in semen. A little after I was attacked with a pain in my loins, and going on ship board in cold weather increased my pain to such a degree, that if I only moved myself it made me cry out.

out. I was very ignorant of the cause, by supposing it to be the rheumatism. I recovered by going into a warm climate, without the assistance of medicines. In my return to England about ten months after I got to my old practice, but finding such a great deficiency in nature, I was afraid all was not well with me. I then discovered these symptoms: The semen for some time came away as water in the night, without being sensible of it; the left side of my testicles was greatly relaxed and never drawn up as the other, but appeared to have something come down into it. I had also a violent itching in my seat, and betwixt my thighs, and was attacked with it the most when warm in bed, which made me dread going to bed for almost four years, at which time I heard that spirits of wine was good for itchings, I tried it and found an amazing relief but not to cure. I generally voided a little thin white semen before making water when I had a stool. I had in general obstructions in making water, and rose four or five times in a night, and in the morning my water was very thick. I found myself dull, of a very bad memory, and in short a great train of disorders which I ascribed all to that vile practice.—In this state I was, when, according to your advice, I began a course of your Vegetable Syrup, and have taken ten bottles. I am happy to inform you, that the first bottle gave me relief, the itching removed at the end of six. I have not had recourse to spirits of wine since I began taking the syrup, it hath had so good an effect, though for four years I almost daily used the said spirits. When I had taken ten bottles of the Syrup, I then began the Persian Drops, of which I also took ten bottles, and am happy in announcing the very great restoration I have experienced therefrom."

N. B. Letters for advice in all cases, not accompanied with a proportionate order for medicines, are required to inclose Half a Guinea, and for a personal consultation Dr. Hodson expects the usual compliment of a Guinea.

✂ In order that boys, servants, and all those who cannot afford to give a fee, may not be deprived of proper instructions, Dr. Hodson gives advice gratis, at his house, No. 29, Hatton-Garden, to those who apply personally on Mondays, from ten in the morning till nine at night.—But his medicines may be obtained there every day, at all hours; or such as find it more convenient may buy them at the following, which are the only appointed places of sale, viz. Mrs. Randal's, Royal Exchange; Mr. Wade's, Fleet-street; and Mr. Matthews's, No. 18, Strand.

Also at the following places in the country :

Bath	Crutwell	Lynn	Marshall
Birmingham	Swinney	Maidstone	Blake
Ditto	Pearson & Rollason	Manchester	Berry and Co.
Boston	Worley	Newcastle	Hall and Elliott
Bristol	Rudhall	Ditto	M. Brown
Ditto	H. Brown	Newmarket	Baddison
Bury	Gedge	Northampton	Marshall
Cambridge	Hodson	Norwich	Yarrington & Bacon
Canterbury	Simmons & Co.	Ditto	Crouse
Ditto	Bristow	Ditto	Bowen
Chelmsford	Clachar	Nottingham	Tupman
Chester	Poole	Oxford	Jackson
Coventry	Rollason	Peterboro'	Jacob
Derby	Pritchard	Plymouth	Haydon
Doncaster	Saunderson	Reading	Smart & Co.
Ely	Harwood	Roydon	Andrews
Exeter	Trewman	Saffron Wal-	
Ditto	Grigg	den - -	Payn
Grantham	Quanbro'	Salisbury	Collins
Gloucester	Raikes,	Sheffield	Pierfon
Hereford	Duncomb	Sherborne	Goadby & Co.
Hull	Prince	Shrewsbury	Wood
Huntingdon	Jenkinson	Spalding	Albin
Ipswich	Shave	Stamford	Newcomb
Leeds	Binns	Ditto	Calder
Lewes	Lee	Tewkesbury	Dyde
Lincoln	Drummond	Upton	Holt
Ditto	Brooke	Whitehaven	Ware
Liverpool	Billinge	Wisberh	Nicholson
Ditto	Burges	Worcester	Tymbs
Louth	Marth	York	Blanchard

*** Persons in the country who wish to have any of the medicines immediately from the Doctor, by sending the money for any quantity they think proper, (and 1s more for a box) will have them sent by such

such carrier as they shall appoint.—Orders, with a draft for any sum may be sent by post, and the balance will be returned in the box; or orders with cash, may be inclosed in a box or small parcel, by any of the coaches, diligences or waggons, and will be duly attended to, provided the carriage is paid, or money sufficient inclosed.

AS it is frequently the desire, and in some cases absolutely necessary, for patients to be under Dr. Hodson's immediate inspection, the following are the terms on which he accommodates gentlemen in his own house:

In those cases for which the Persian Drops are principally recommended, Three Guineas and a Half per Week.

In venereal cases, where the patient is not under a particular confinement, Three Guineas and a Half per Week, and a Compliment of One Guinea on his first reception.

In those cases (not venereal) where the Vegetable Syrup is recommended, and where the patient does not require a separate accommodation from the family, Three Guineas and a Half per week.

In those cases, where the patient is under a necessity of having a separate accommodation, Five Guineas per Week, and a compliment of One Guinea on his first reception.

☞ These terms include board and medicine.

Sundry methods of discovering Mercury in any preparation, and recovering it into its pristine shape of quicksilver.

Extracted from the works of

Dr. STROTHER and Mr. BOYLE.

Pour aqua-fortis on any body containing quicksilver, and let it stand a little, then throw on a little lead and the quicksilver subsides. Or put a little copper-filings to any preparation of mercury, and you may distill the quicksilver off running.

Take copper-filings and crude sal armoniac, and mix with any preparation of mercury, and hold the mixture over a fire or candle in an iron or brass spoon till quite hot, when the quicksilver will run into its proper shape.

Sublimate also may be revived by adding filings of steel, salt of tartar, or regulus of antimony; for the acids with which the sublimate is made are more strongly attracted by the fixed salts and the sulphur in the antimony, than by the quicksilver; the latter being therefore freed attracts itself again.



